



Daily Report

China

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Soviet Union

Reportage on Falin-Led Delegation Visit

Delegation's Agenda Previewed

HK2312023589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Dec 89 p 7

[By Willy Wo-lap Lan]

[Text] The fall of the Ceausescu Government in Romania and other recent developments in Eastern Europe are expected to top the agenda when a Soviet Communist Party delegation makes a week-long visit to China starting today.

Mr Valentin Falin, head of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, is expected to hold talks with senior Chinese leaders, including the General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, and possibly Mr Deng Xiaoping.

"The delegation will hold talks with Chinese departments concerning the international situation, the development of relations between the two (political) parties, and other issues of mutual interest," a spokeswoman for the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) said yesterday.

Analysts say as a result of startling developments in Romania, the CCP is reviewing its relationship with the entire East bloc. [sentence as published]

"Chinese leaders have in private lambasted Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and liberal cadres in Eastern Europe for deviating from the path of socialism," said a Western diplomat.

"With Romania—the last stronghold of Stalinism in East Europe—about to go 'revisionist', Beijing must learn to live with the fact that reform is the dominant trend in the East bloc."

Analysts say that with China becoming the odd one out in the East bloc, Beijing will seek to play down ideological differences with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and focus on practical matters, such as trade.

Internally, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu's fall is expected to harden Beijing's resolve to use force to prevent future outbreaks of disorders.

Chinese sources say that Mr Qiao Shi and General Yang Baibing have special responsibility for "drawing relevant lessons from Eastern Europe" and ensuring that China's state control mechanisms are tough enough to deal with potential challenges.

General Yang is secretary-general of the Central Military Commission. One of his roles is to co-ordinate military and police action in times of civil disorder.

Mr Qiao, head of China's security establishment, visited Romania and Bulgaria in November.

In Bucharest, he apparently advised Mr Ceausescu on how to clamp down on dissent.

In his meeting with a delegation of Hong Kong journalists on Thursday, Mr Jiang hinted that China would rely on its military might to quell disorders.

A major difference between China and Eastern Europe, Mr Jiang said, was that "the Chinese Army has been proven to have substantial fighting power" and that "it is under the absolute leadership of the party".

Delegation Arrives

HK2512101489 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 23 Dec 89 p 1

["Special Dispatch": "A Soviet Delegation Visits China"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec—A small Soviet delegation headed by Falin, chief of the International Department, arrived in Beijing this afternoon on a 6-day visit to China. This is the first CPSU delegation to visit China since the resumption of the two parties' relations. Falin will go south to visit Guangzhou and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

Zhu Liang, director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, visited Moscow in September this year.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Soviet Trade Delegation

OW2312121689 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met with a trade union delegation from the Soviet Union here today.

The delegation is headed by Spartak Aleksandrovich Arjavkin, director of the Department for Securing of Rights and Interests of Working People Under Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union.

Both exchanged views on how to protect the rights and interests of the workers and improve the work of trade unions in the enterprises.

The delegation has visited Beijing, Wuhan, Guangdong and Shenzhen following its arrival in Beijing on December 14.

Light Industrial Delegation Visits Shandong

SK2712102889 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] Provincial Governor Zhao Zhihao met with a light industrial delegation from the Belorussian Soviet

Socialist Republic of the USSR at Jinan's Qilu Guesthouse on the evening of 11 December. Both sides held friendly talks.

The six-member delegation led by Comrade N.T. Gulev, minister of light industry of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic of the USSR, arrived in Jinan on the morning of 11 December at the invitation of the Ministry of Light Industry of the PRC, and the Shandong provincial people's government. The delegation has come to study the economic and technological cooperation between the light industrial enterprises and departments of the two countries, establish friendly cooperative relations with the second light industrial department of our province, and conduct talks on specific projects concerning leather goods, leather shoes, fur goods, and ceramics. The delegation will visit our province for 4 days.

Sino-Soviet Trade Information Meeting Held

OW2312070489 Beijing Television Domestic Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] A Sino-Soviet economic and trade information exchange meeting was held in Beijing recently. Ten trade delegations from seven regions of the Soviet Union exchanged trade information with their Chinese counterparts. Both sides explored and discussed ways to expand trade between China and the Soviet Union.

China and the Soviet Union have their own economic strength. China's light textile and electrical products and the Soviet Union's energy and raw and processed materials are goods badly needed by the other side. Economic and trade activities between the two countries in recent years have been carried out at the governmental and regional levels and in border areas.

Both sides signed more than 40 agreements on trade intent at the meeting. Persons from the industrial and commercial circles of more than 10 provinces and municipalities of China took part in the exchange activities.

More Sino-Soviet Labor Service Contracts Signed

OW2212192589 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)—China signed with the Soviet Union 95 labor service contracts and 14 joint venture contracts in the first eight months of the year.

The contracted value totals 240 million U.S. dollars, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

China has sent 10,000 people to the Soviet Union to work on these projects and has invested more than 10 million U.S. dollars' worth of Chinese-made equipment and materials in them.

Ninety-five percent of the contracted projects are along the Sino-Soviet border. Chinese economists expect the co-operation to expand to the European part of the USSR.

The first Sino-Soviet joint venture in Shanghai producing foodstuffs and beverages was set up in September.

The two countries are co-operating mainly in the fields of agriculture, forestry, transport, fisheries, energy and construction materials.

Soviet Border Trade Increases in Heilongjiang

OW2212182789 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Harbin, December 22 (XINHUA)—Sino-Soviet border trade and other economic and technological cooperation in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province has increased steadily this year.

Statistics from the provincial bureau of border trade show that in the first 11 months of this year, the province signed barter contracts totaling 1.42 billion Swiss francs with the Soviet Union, 1.1 times the figure for the all of 1988.

Transportation has improved since border trade was resumed in 1983. Goods are now delivered by truck, railway and ship as well as across the thick ice of rivers on the border.

Progress has also been made in economic and technological cooperation between the province and the Soviet Union. In the first 11 months of this year, contracts for 149 cooperative projects, involving 200 million Swiss francs, were signed.

However, officials with the provincial bureau of border trade noted that both sides should make further efforts to tap the great potential for trade and cooperation.

Northeast Asia

Chen Junsheng Meets Japanese Professor

OW2712093789 Beijing XINHUA in English 0921 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Chen Junsheng met with Saburo Tamura, professor emeritus of the University of Tokyo of Japan, here this afternoon.

Chen briefed his guest on China's plans of the exploitation of the Loess Plateau and the low-yielding lands along the Yellow River, Huihe River and Haihe River.

Tamura arrived here Monday at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Chinese Deportees Arrive in Fujian Province

OW2412141489 Tokyo KYODO in English
1052 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Text] Shanghai, Dec. 24 KYODO—A Chinese-chartered ship carrying 301 Chinese who entered Japan posing as Vietnamese refugees arrived on Sunday in Fuzhou in the southeastern Chinese province of Fujian.

After arriving at Fuzhou port aboard the 7,889-ton "Chang Bai," the 301 Chinese—270 men and 31 women—were sent to their native provinces, officials of the Fujian provincial people's government said.

The 301 left Nagasaki Port in western Japan on Thursday for repatriation to China.

Chinese officials said that they will treat the repatriated people in accordance with their circumstances and Chinese law.

The 301 were among 1,668 Chinese nationals the Japanese Justice Ministry has decided to deport on grounds that they are not genuine refugees but people who illegally entered Japan to seek employment.

The remaining 1,367 Chinese will be forcibly repatriated as soon as China confirms them to be Chinese nationals, with the second round of deportations expected in January.

The Fujian Government did not allow Japanese reporters to cover the arrival of the ship at the port.

Inner Mongolia Chairman Discusses Mongolian Visit

SK2712052589 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO
in Chinese 3 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] The autonomous regional people's government held a meeting of all its members on the morning of 1 December to hear a report by Chairman Bu He on the visit of the government delegation of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China to Mongolia at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Republic in mid-November.

Pei Yingwu, vice chairman of the autonomous regional government, presided over the meeting. Wen Jung and Zhao Zhihong, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional government, attended. Responsible persons of relevant departments of the autonomous regional party committee, People's Congress, and committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were invited to attend.

Bu He said: The visit was a regional visit by Inner Mongolia to Mongolia after the relations between China and Mongolia, and between their parties, returned normal and was the first visit to Mongolia conducted by a delegation of the government led by its governor since the founding of the autonomous region. The delegation was accorded courteous reception of fairly high standards by Mongolia. It was received by party and government leaders, including Batmonh, general secretary of

the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural; and Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation made efforts to broaden and deepen its understanding of the political, economic, and cultural development of Mongolia, and exchanged with its counterparts the methods for and experiences in their respective reform and opening up, thus playing a positive role in developing the economic, trade, scientific and technological, and cultural exchanges and cooperation between the autonomous region and Mongolia, and in promoting the good-neighborly relations between China and Mongolia. During its visit, the delegation held fairly wide-ranging and frank talks with leaders of various fields of Mongolia. In short, the visit was a success.

Bu He said: Through the visit, we have acquired a deeper understanding of Mongolia. We saw that the Mongolian People's Republic was fairly stable politically, achieved fairly rapid economic development, reached a fairly high standard in national education, culture and art, social welfare, spiritual civilization, and public order, and substantially improved the people's living standards. Through the visit, we have come to understand that the Mongolian side is very active toward reform and opening up, and hopes very much to further develop the friendly cooperative relations with us. He said: Both sides held that as China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Mongolia are neighboring countries which are common in natural conditions, economic structure, language and habits, and which have the traditions of exchanges, cooperation, and border trade, it suits their common desire and interests to continue to expand and develop their economic cooperative relations.

Bu He pointed out: Our development of the economic and technological cooperative relations with Mongolia should be based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, and of starting with easier, smaller, and fewer projects. The autonomous region has signed many agreements with Mongolia. To promote its cooperation and border exchanges with Mongolia, we should step up efforts to carry out a few jobs conducive to promoting the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Before the meeting, Chairman Bu He introduced the visit to an executive meeting of the autonomous regional people's government, and decided after discussions on the six jobs to be started immediately.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Thai Defense Ministry Official Visits PRC

BK2712105289 Hong Kong AFP in English
1005 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Bangkok, Dec 27 (AFP)—A senior Thai Army general has been on an official visit to China since mid-December, an aide to the officer said Wednesday.

The aide refused to comment on the purpose of the visit by General Phat Akkhanitbut, an inspector-general in the Thai Defense Ministry.

It was not known when Gen. Phat would return. His visit was not announced.

Exchanges of official visits by the two countries have intensified recently with discussions focusing on the decade-long Cambodian conflict, economic cooperation and regular Chinese arms sales to Thailand at "friendship" prices.

Beijing backs a Cambodian resistance coalition based on the Thai-Cambodian border and fighting a Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

Government Economic Delegation Visits Burma

Delegation Arrives

OW2312150289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1326 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Yangon (Rangoon), December 23 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Government economic delegation led by Wang Wendong, assistant minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, flew in here this afternoon for a friendly visit to Myanmar (Burma).

During its five-day stay in the country, the delegation will visit projects being undertaken with China's loan or aid and discuss with Myanmar officials bilateral matters in connection with these projects.

The Chinese guests were greeted at Yangon Airport by U Khin Maung Yin, a senior official of the Construction Ministry, U Min Aung, a senior official of the Planning and Finance Ministry, and Chinese Ambassador to Myanmar Cheng Ruisheng.

Economic, Technical Agreement Signed

OW2712103489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1134 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], December 26 (XINHUA)—An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of China and Myanmar [Burma] was signed here this afternoon.

The agreement was signed by Wang Wendong, assistant minister of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and U Min Aung, a responsible official in Myanmar Construction Ministry.

Under the agreement, China is to provide the Myanmar Government with an interest-free loan over a period of five years from January first of 1990 to December 31 of 1994.

The loan shall be used to cover the deficiency in the expenses of Yangon-Thanyin rail-cum-road bridge under the two loans stipulated in the agreements on economic and technical cooperation between China and Myanmar in 1979 and 1987.

Attending the signing ceremony were Col. David Abel, minister for planning and finance and also for trade, U Khin Maung Yin, a responsible official in Myanmar Construction Ministry and Chinese Ambassador to Myanmar Cheng Ruisheng.

Delegation Departs for Bangkok

OW2712111289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1039 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Yangon, December 27 (XINHUA)—A Chinese governmental economic delegation left here for Bangkok this afternoon after concluding a visit to Myanmar.

During its five-day stay in the country, the delegation led by Wang Wendong, assistant minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation with the Myanmar Government.

China agreed in the agreement to provide the Myanmar Government with an interest-free loan over a period of five years, starting from 1990.

The delegation met three Myanmar ministers on Tuesday, including Minister for Planning and Finance and for Trade Col. David Abel. They discussed matters relating to economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese guests also visited the No. 1 Sittaung Paper Mill, cultural theater construction sites and the Yangon-Thanyin Bridge construction project for which loan or aid had been made by China.

Photo Exhibition on China Closes in Burma

OW2212175289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1452 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Yangon (Rangoon), December 22 (XINHUA)—A five-day photo exhibition on the 40 years of New China ended here this afternoon.

The exhibition, sponsored by the Chinese Embassy, was the first to be sponsored by a foreign organization in Myanmar (Burma) since the State Law and Order Restoration Council took over power in Myanmar in September last year.

The exhibition featuring 240 color photographs drew about 7,500 spectators including government officials, workers, employees, literary and art workers, teachers, army men, monks and overseas Chinese.

One visitor wrote in the visitors' book: "I am honored and happy to have an opportunity to see the pictures. We saw the progress China has made in implementing its open-door and reform policy from the photos."

A 53-year-old medical businessman who came from upper Myanmar to see the exhibition this afternoon told XINHUA: "I am happy to see the exhibition. We would like to visit such kind of exhibition which reflects China's further progress."

A high school student wrote: "The Myanmar people expressed heartfelt and goodwill wish to the Chinese people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of your country".

More than one hundred spectators left their comments in visitor's book. They wrote in Myanmar (Burmese), English and Chinese.

Near East & South Asia

Yang Shangkun Continues Visit to Kuwait, Oman

Holds News Conference in Kuwait

OW2612161389 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 89

[From the "National Hookup" program; read by announcer]

[Text] President Yang Shangkun said in Kuwait this morning that China hopes Romania will end its bloody conflict and restore peace and stability as quickly as possible. Yang Shangkun made the statement when meeting the press in Kuwait before his departure for Oman.

He said: Certain historic changes have taken place in East European countries, including Romania. China holds that these changes have their internal and external causes.

He said: The present situation in Eastern Europe as a whole is still changing, and therefore making a conclusion now remains difficult. China is closely watching the change in the situation there.

He said: We should not make any indiscreet remarks at a time when they [as heard] have extremely great difficulties. No matter how the situation in Eastern Europe changes, China hopes that Eastern European countries will maintain their friendly relations with China. No matter what socialist systems Eastern European countries adopt, China will respect the choice made by the Eastern European people themselves.

Yang Shangkun also told the press in Kuwait that his visit to Kuwait was a complete success [yuan man cheng gong], and the visit has promoted understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and Kuwait and strengthened their unity and cooperation.

Yang Shangkun also reaffirmed China's consistent stand of supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle, saying that it is regretful that Israel should uphold its obstinate stand.

Further on News Conference

OW2612164489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1504 GMT 26 Dec 89

[By Zhou Cipu and Xu Chang]

[Text] Kuwait, December 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun said here today that his two-day visit to Kuwait has been a "complete success".

Yang said that his visit to Kuwait "has achieved the goal of promoting understanding and friendship between the Chinese and the Kuwaiti peoples as well as of strengthening solidarity and cooperation between the two countries."

Yang made the remarks during an interview with editors of Kuwait's leading newspapers and other local journalists.

Yang said that during his talks with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the two leaders expressed satisfaction at the tremendous achievements of the friendly cooperation between China and Kuwait.

And, both sides hoped that future cooperation will be expanded in scope and dimension although the two countries have cooperated in a number of projects, Yang said.

Yang expressed his appreciation of the foreign and domestic policies adopted by the Kuwaiti Government, adding that through the visit, he is also impressed by the industriousness of the Kuwaiti people.

China attaches great importance to its friendly relations with Kuwait, and it is the firm policy of the Chinese Government to further develop friendly cooperation with the gulf state in various fields, he reiterated.

Meanwhile, Yang said, the Chinese Government is willing to strengthen friendly coordination with Kuwait on international affairs of great concern.

The Chinese president also briefed the Kuwaiti journalists on the current situation in China.

Although China is facing some difficulties, as long as the 1.1 billion population are united, the Chinese people will definitely be able to overcome these difficulties and build China into a prosperous nation, Yang said.

Departs Kuwait for Oman

OW2612172589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1310 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] Kuwait, December 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun left here today for the Sultanate of Oman after winding up his 45-hour visit to Kuwait.

A grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport. Accompanied by Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, President Yang reviewed a guard of honor.

After shaking hands with and saying good-bye to Shaykh Jabir at the accommodation ladder, Yang landed [as received] the plane and waved farewell to Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'id and other top officials who gathered at the airport to see him off.

Earlier today, President Yang received diplomatic corps at Salam Palace where he stayed during his visit to Kuwait.

The Chinese president arrived here on December 24 for an official goodwill visit to Kuwait as a part of his four-nation Middle East tour.

Arrives in Oman

*OW2612172989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1534 GMT 26 Dec 89*

[Text] Muscat, December 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun was accorded a grand red-carpet welcome upon his arrival here this afternoon for a three-day official goodwill visit to Oman aimed at promoting Sino-Omani friendship and cooperation.

This is Yang's first visit to the Sultanate of Oman and the last leg of his four-nation Middle East tour which has taken him to Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

As soon as Yang and his entourage alighted from the plane, they were warmly greeted by Omani Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id and high-ranking Omani Government officials.

A band played the national anthems of the two countries amid the booming of a 21-gun salute after Yang and Sultan Qabus ascended the reviewing stand.

Accompanied by Qabus, President Yang reviewed a guard of honor of a contingent of Omani Royal Services.

Attending the ceremony were Chinese Ambassador Zang Shixiong and other Chinese diplomats. Heads of foreign diplomatic corps based in Oman also came to the airport to welcome the Chinese guests.

Accompanied by Sultan Qabus, President Yang drove in a motorcade to the Al-Alam Palace where he will be staying during the visit.

The 60-kilometer road from the airport to the Al-Alam Palace was decorated with the national flags of the two countries, streamers and colorful bunting, banners and garlands. Portraits of President Yang and Sultan Qabus were seen along the road.

Clad in national costume, thousands of people lined along the road to welcome the Chinese guests when the motorcade passed by. Some were holding miniature national flags of the two countries and portraits of the two leaders, while others were dancing to the beat of drums.

In a written statement released at the airport, President Yang said his visit to Oman and scheduled talks with Sultan Qabus "will further contribute to the friendship and understanding between the two countries."

"To further consolidate and develop the existing Sino-Omani friendship and cooperation is the common desire of the two peoples," the Chinese president said.

During the visit here, Yang will hold talks with Sultan Qabus on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

Accompanying Yang on the tour are Chinese State Councillor and Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qi Huaiyuan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian.

Attends Banquet by Omani Sultan

*OW2612195289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1901 GMT 26 Dec 89*

[Text] Muscat, December 26 (XINHUA)—Omani Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id hosted a banquet this evening in honor of Chinese President Yang Shangkun who arrived here earlier today for an official goodwill visit.

The banquet was held at Al-Alam Palace where President Yang is staying during the visit.

Before the banquet, Yang shook hands with Omani royal family members and top government and military officials who were present on the occasion.

Yang flew in here this afternoon after he paid an official goodwill visit to Kuwait.

Upon his arrival here, Yang received a warm welcome by Sultan Qabus and the Omani people.

Yang's visit to Oman, his first to the Sultanate, is the last leg of his four-nation Middle East tour which has taken him to Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Attending the banquet were Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qi Huaiyuan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian who are accompanying Yang on the tour.

Chinese Ambassador to Oman Zhuang Shixiong was also at the banquet.

Li Peng Meets Pakistani Minister of Defense

*OW2612164989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1224 GMT 26 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met Sarwar Cheema, minister of state for defense of Pakistan, and his party here today.

Both Li and Cheema spoke highly of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Pakistan.

Cheema said he has brought with him the friendly feelings of the Pakistan Government and people for the Chinese Government and people.

He described Pakistan-China friendship as world-famous, saying that Premier Li Peng's recent visit to Pakistan has greatly enhanced friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Li described Sino-Pakistan relations as a model of countries with different social systems getting along in friendship. He hoped that the two countries would increase their cooperation and exchange in various fields.

Li asked Cheema to pass on a message to Pakistan President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto that China is stable politically and economically.

Correction on Mubarak Press Conference

OW1912042789

Beijing XINHUA in English at 0234 GMT on 19 December carries a service message correcting the item published on page nine of the 19 December China DAILY REPORT:

Page nine, column two, paragraph five, only sentence make read: ...sphere.

Mubarak said experts should start to work on a paper to be submitted to the Arab summit meeting so that the Arabs may have a specific thinking of their own to enable them to face up to the European situation.

With regards to... (rewording, deleting editorial notation)

Ningxia Art Troupe Performs in Bangladesh

OW2012022189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1636 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Dhaka, December 19 (XINHUA)—A visiting art troupe from China's northwestern Ningxia Province put on its first performance in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, this evening.

Speaker of the Bangladeshi Parliament Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, Minister of Culture Zafar Imam, and other Bangladeshi officials were among the audience watching the performance given by the Chinese art troupe.

Enjoying a rich program of the troupe at the auditorium of the Bangladesh Art Academy in central Dhaka, over 1,000 people warmly applauded the performance, which included acrobatics, singing, and dances.

At the end of the performance, the speaker of Parliament and the cultural minister mounted the stage to congratulate the artists on their successful debut in Bangladesh and had a group photograph taken with them.

The cultural minister told the visiting Chinese artists that their visit will promote the existing friendly relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries and hoped the two countries will have more cultural exchanges in the future.

The Ningxia Art Troupe, which arrived here Sunday for a 12-day visit, is scheduled to perform in Bangladesh's biggest seaport city of Chittagong, about 240 kilometers southeast of here.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Ethiopian Deputy Prime Minister Visits Beijing

Meets Li Peng

OW2112131189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1216 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met Ethiopian Deputy Prime Minister Wolle Chekol here today.

Li said Sino-Ethiopian relations are good. He said Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam's successful visit to China last year has been helpful to promote the further development of the two countries' relations.

Li said he is happy to see Ethiopia's economic achievements under the leadership of President Mengistu. He also appreciated Ethiopia's efforts in improving relations with its neighboring countries.

Chekol said Ethiopia thanks China for its friendly reception for President Mengistu last year when he visited China.

He said the Ethiopian Government hopes to further develop its relations with China.

Meets Li Guixian

OW2012223389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1241 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Li Guixian met with and hosted a dinner for Wolle Chekol, deputy prime minister of Ethiopia, and his party here this evening.

Chekol arrived here this afternoon.

PRC, Angola Sign Three Documents on Cooperation

OW2312104489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0102 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Luanda, December 22 (XINHUA)—China and Angola today signed three documents in a renewed effort to promote cooperation between the two countries.

The documents signed at the end of the four-day meeting in Luanda are the minutes of the meeting and the exchange of notes on granting Angola general goods and on the feasibility studies of building a higher party school for Angola.

China's Assistant Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ulanmulun and Angolan Minister of Industry and Trade Dumilde das Chagas Simoes Rangel signed the documents on behalf of their respective governments.

During the four-day meeting, the two delegations held a wide range of discussions on how to promote bilateral cooperation in agriculture, energy and other fields.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on December 19 and left for home tonight.

Official Addresses Ruling Congress in Zimbabwe*OW1912214689 Beijing XINHUA in English
2025 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] Harare, December 19 (XINHUA)—The Communist Party of China (CPC) today warmly praised Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU (PF) Party for its successes in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy.

In a congratulation speech to the opening session of the national congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) Party, Jiang Guanghua, head of the CPC delegation and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, said that "since their independence, the people of Zimbabwe have made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and promote national unity and national reconciliation and have achieved remarkable successes in economic and social development and in improving living standards".

By actively adhering to a policy of peace, good neighbourliness and non-alignment, Jiang Guanghua said, "Zimbabwe opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism, safeguards the solidarity and unity of Africa, supports the national liberation movements of southern Africa and takes an active part in the cooperation of of the southern Africa, thus making important contributions to the maintenance of peace and stability in southern Africa, the development of the Non-Alignment Movement, South-South cooperation and world peace."

With joint efforts, the Chinese official said, the existing friendship between the CPC and ZANU-(PF), the two countries and two peoples will be further consolidated and developed.

West Europe**NPC Vice Chairman Meets Delegation From Turkey***OW2212141989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1042 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)—Seypidin Aze, vice chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with a delegation from Ankara Province of Turkey led by its Governor Saffet Arikan Debuk here this afternoon.

The delegation arrived here Wednesday.

Belgium Wants To Expand Trade With China*OW2212112989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 16 Dec 89*

[By reporter Gao Faming; from the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The Belgian Council for Economic Relations and Trade With China issued its annual work report on 14

December, and proposed the promotion of economic and trade exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the next year.

The council stressed that, of the 14 personnel exchanges this year, 10 were conducted after June.

In its plan, eight major activities are scheduled for next year, including inviting the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, as well as delegations from the municipalities of Shanghai and Tianjin, to visit Belgium, and hosting China export goods exhibitions. It also wants to expand contacts between the industrial and commercial circles in the two countries in the hope of reaching new cooperation agreements.

Conference of Chinese Students Held in France*OW2412143689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0625 GMT 24 Dec 89*

[By reporter Wang Yunjiu (3769 6663 0036)]

[Text] Paris, 23 Dec (XINHUA)— The 1989 conference of Chinese students studying in France ended in Paris this afternoon, after a 2-day meeting.

The conference heard a report by the chairman of the Third Committee of the Union of Chinese Students studying in France, and another report by Li Haiji, education counselor of the Chinese Embassy in France, on dealing with Chinese students here.

Regarding the thinking of Chinese students in France, Li Haiji pointed out: Despite the fact that last summer's political storm changed the thinking of some students here, for the majority, nothing has changed in their love for their country. They have always been loyal to their country. The majority of Chinese students here love their socialist motherland, support the CPC's leadership, and endorse the policies of reform and opening to the outside world.

PRC Ambassador to France Zhou Jue, visited the conference participants at the end of the meeting.

High-Tech Delegation Visits Finland 11-18 Dec*OW2312023189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1541 GMT 18 Dec 89*

[By reporter Chen Jinlan (7115 6855 1526)]

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Dec (XINHUA)—A delegation from the PRC high-technology industry visited Finland from 11 to 18 December at the invitation of the Finnish Ministry of Trade and Industry. The delegation was led by Li Xue, vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission.

During its stay in Finland, the delegation visited some high-tech enterprises, and held talks and discussions with officials of the Finnish Ministry of Trade and Industry and Technological Development Center. They discussed further cooperation between China and Finland in the field of internationalizing high-technology.

Toward the end of its visit, Iikka Suominen, Finnish minister of trade and industry, had a friendly conversation with Li Xue and Chinese Ambassador to Finland Yu Lixuan. Suominen also attended the ceremony at which minutes were signed between the Chinese Office of Torch Program of High-Tech Industries and the Finnish Technological Development Center.

Shanghai Steelworks Sets Up FRG Trading Company
OW2012055289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1504 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Shanghai, December 19 (XINHUA)—Shanghai's Baoshan Iron and Steel Plant, China's biggest of the

kind, has established a trading company, the Technological Trade Co. Ltd., in Duesseldorf, the Federal Republic of Germany.

The company will do business directly with foreign companies on behalf of the giant steel producer. The new trading company will primarily trade in iron, steel, machinery, plastic products, computers, and software.

The company is authorized to enter into international bidding and undertake overseas engineering projects and labor export.

Political & Social**Secret Politburo Meeting on Romania Reported***HK2712072689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0721 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, Dec 27 (AFP)—The politbureau of China's ruling Communist Party held a special meeting on the revolution in Romania, Beijing's last ideological ally in Europe, Chinese sources said Wednesday.

The meeting Sunday was not reported in the official press and no resolution was disclosed.

Beijing Tuesday announced its recognition of the new government in Bucharest following the overthrow and execution of Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as the dispatch of aid from the Chinese Red Cross.

Diplomats and observers said here that the fall of the Ceausescu regime would increase China's international isolation and stir up debate in the Communist Party on the wisdom of political reform and the crushing of the pro-democracy movement in Beijing last June.

Mr. Ceausescu, an opponent of the ending of the communist monopoly of power elsewhere in eastern Europe, was quick to support the Chinese crackdown, but failed to crush dissent by force in his own country.

Authorities Prepare for Possible Student Activism*HK2712012989 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Dec 89*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Beijing is bracing itself for a possible new wave of campus activism following the fall of the Ceausescu regime in Rumania and the reported execution of the dictator and his wife.

Chinese sources say that university students and intellectuals, who got word of the demise of the hard-line regime as early as last Friday, took encouragement from the news and some were quietly planning the "next phase of the struggle."

Yesterday, no incidents were reported on campuses in Beijing's northwestern college district. But this may have been due to the heavy presence of People's Armed Police and plain-clothes policemen.

Chinese sources say the martial Law Command in Beijing has ordered new reinforcements to the college area and that it has cancelled the leave of many law-and-order units.

Witnesses said that over the weekend, students and junior faculty in such liberal colleges as Beijing University hosted late night parties to celebrate the fall of the Romanian dictator.

Toasts for liberty were exchanged, and Internationale, the battle song for the pro-democracy movement last spring, could be heard in a few campuses.

Big-character posters appeared for the first time on the campus of Beijing University, the cradle of the pro-democracy movement.

A giant poster made pointed reference to the rumour that Ceausescu might have fled to China: "If you see a dog called Ceausescu roaming city streets, please call the nearest public security office." The poster was removed by campus security on Monday.

Campuses Harbor Hidden Crises*HK2712034489 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 27 Dec 89 p 2*

["Special Article" by Shih Ming (4258 2494): "Latent Crisis of New Campus Upheaval in Beijing"]

[Text] What has been troubling the CPC central authorities recently is that they have failed to "bring around" Beijing college students though they resorted every means possible including organizing study, conducting education, giving advice, and using threats, while the students' strong resentment constitutes a latent crisis for the next campus upheaval.

The government little expected the demonstration at the Beijing Broadcasting and Television Building last month. They did not make public the incident, though they arrested eight students. So far no mainland newspapers have mentioned the incident, but on Beijing campuses students went around spreading the news, as if they had taken stimulants.

The campaign against "six vices," which is now in the ascendant, dampens the students' "mahjong craze" to a certain degree, and some universities have worked out harsh measures against mahjong games. The students now have greater and greater difficulties entering themselves for the TOEFL [Test of English as a Foreign Language] examination and applying for a passport, so they harbor little hope of going abroad to further their study. Some college students are becoming decadent, and others even indulge themselves in sex.

It is reported that Beijing University students once hysterically sang the "sample operas." The made use of words of the operas to disparage the current situation, and the authorities could do nothing with them.

The crisis in assigning college graduates next year also poses a threat to the students. That the organs under the State Council will no longer recruit college students undoubtedly casts a shadow on the students' prospects. College students try to get jobs everywhere, but all units regard them as "ruffians" in last May and reject their application. Chinese-foreign joint ventures do not "cold-shoulder" them, but they are told by the authorities that if they work for joint ventures, they have to pay the school about 20,000 yuan for their college education.

The students no longer take an interest in books, students of the junior years begin to look for jobs, and few students apply their mind to books in the library.

A professor, heaving a sigh, said: My students become cynical, suffer agonies, fall into despair, and are at a loss, and the school and students are changed beyond recognition. The future of China's education is worrying.

Party Moves To Control Foreign Policy

HK2712013589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 27 Dec 89 p 8

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party is exerting more control over diplomacy, which, in recent years, has been largely formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State Council, China's central Government.

That the party is asserting itself over foreign policy was made clear by the Premier, Mr Li Peng, at a just-concluded national conference attended by the directors of provincial and municipal foreign affairs offices.

Mr Li, who also heads the Leading Group on Foreign Affairs of the party Central Committee, told the regional foreign affairs officials to abide strictly by the party's directives.

"China will adhere to its open policy and will never close its door," Mr Li said.

However, he went on to warn participants in the conference "to keep a clear head before the complex international situation and to safeguard the party's leadership and the socialist nature of China's openness."

Analysts say Mr Li's stern address reflects the party's anxiety to ensure that cadres working under the Foreign Ministry remain loyal to the party.

During the pro-democracy movement last spring, many Foreign Ministry officials joined in student demonstrations. More importantly, some 50 diplomats stationed outside China are believed to have defected.

In the summer ambassadors were recalled to Beijing for a severe lecture by party leaders, including the General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin.

Western analysts say that, starting this autumn, many newly recruited diplomats had to take military training to ensure their "ideological purity".

Participants in the just-concluded foreign affairs meeting were senior staffers in the foreign affairs offices of provincial and city governments. These officials were responsible for handling day-to-day exchanges between local-level administrations and foreign governments, as well as foreign guests.

Western diplomats in Beijing say that since late June the party has taken back substantial foreign policy making powers from the central Government.

"Major diplomatic initiatives in the past few months have come from two party organs: the Leading Group on Foreign Affairs (LGFA) and the International Liaison Department (ILD)," a senior Western diplomat said.

Recently the LGFA was beefed up by the appointment of the former vice-foreign minister, Mr Liu Shuqing, as its secretary-general.

Analysts see Mr Liu's appointment as a sign that the LGFA will meet more regularly and play an active role in day-to-day diplomacy. Formerly, the body had met irregularly and served as an "adviser" to diplomats in the Foreign Ministry.

The role of the ILD has been strengthened, partly by the fact that after June 4 diplomats and other employees of the Foreign Ministry have been cold-shouldered by government officials in their host countries.

"Because they are not subjected to diplomatic boycott, International Liaison Department cadres stationed overseas have had little difficulty cultivating local leaders," an Asian diplomat said.

"In recent months, party leaders have tended to put more trust in ILD reports, rather than those from the embassies."

Chinese sources say that since late June the party has reversed its former goal of "separation of party and state" by trying to exert control over areas such as the economy, education and the military forces.

In his meeting with local level foreign affairs experts Premier Li stressed that China needs "comprehensive exchanges with foreign countries in economic, trade, science and technology and other fields to promote its modernisation program".

But the Premier also warned conference participants against the corrosive powers of bourgeois liberalisation.

Mr Li particularly exhorted the officials to remain "clean and honest in foreign affairs work".

Documents Say State To Freeze Financial Outlays

OW2612145489 Tokyo KYODO in English
1437 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 26 KYODO—China will freeze financial outlays on all items except defense and important construction projects at the 1989 level for the next two years, according to Chinese Communist Party classified documents which have been made available to KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

KYODO has obtained the full 38-page text of documents adopted by the November 6-9 plenary session of the

Communist Party Central Committee, where heated discussions reportedly took place on the three-year economic austerity program.

A communique issued following the four-day meeting called for at least three years of austerity in order to combat inflation.

According to the documents, the party admitted having made mistakes in directing the country's economic policies since it adopted open-door policies and agricultural reform programs at the Third Plenary session of the 11th Central Committee in 1978.

The documents state that economic difficulties were further aggravated by the government's economic program which was insufficiently austere.

The documents also said that many deep-rooted economic problems remain unsolved despite readjustment programs decided by the meeting of the Central Committee in September last year.

After listing imminent economic hardships confronting the communist country, the documents, which were circulated within the party, stressed the need to slow economic growth and tighter central government controls over the economy.

The party has set the annual growth rate of the country's gross national product (GNP) at 5-6 percent during the three-year austerity period, according to the documents.

China has enjoyed a double-digit economic growth rate annually since 1983, with the exception of 9.4 percent in 1987, under the target set by senior leader Deng Xiaoping to increase its GNP fourfold from the 1980 level by the end of the century.

During the readjustment period, construction of new building will be banned and a personal income tax will be introduced in order to increase government revenues.

Pointing out that steady development of agriculture is the basis for political and social stability, the documents said the contract system for agricultural production will be strengthened.

Dual pricing of coal will be abolished and a unified coal pricing system will be established as the first step in eliminating a dual pricing system in raw materials.

On external economic affairs, the papers stressed the need to expand exports and introduce low-interest long-term loans from foreign countries and international organizations.

They also pledged that basic policies and measures adopted for the special economic zones and coastal open regions will remain unchanged.

Jiang, Li Peng Speak at Trade Union Meeting

OW2112170289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1646 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and several other central party and government leaders stressed here today the importance of the role of the working class.

At a meeting with the participants in the second meeting of the Executive Committee of the 11th All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Jiang Zemin said that the working class is the main force in socialist revolution and construction and it is necessary to rely on the working class whole-heartedly during the current drive of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening the reform.

He urged trade unions to tell the workers that the difficulties and problems in the current economic life are accumulated over the past years and that they should have a deeper understanding of the necessity and difficulty of such a drive.

He said that the central party leadership and the State Council show great concerns for the workers and are taking measures to solve some of the temporary problems stemming from the economic rectification and readjustment drive.

He emphasized that next year is a year of vital importance. "If the working class remains steady and the country's economy develops in a continuous, stable and harmonious way, we will fear nothing whatsoever," he said.

General Secretary Jiang stated that the temporary difficulties will be overcome and the dawn of victory is just in the offing.

In his speech, Premier Li Peng said that economic development is the basis for China's political stability, while a steady economic growth lies in enterprise management.

The difficulties encountered by many enterprises in the wake of the current sluggish market are temporary. These difficulties, in turn, provide an opportunity for enterprises to raise economic efficiency and open up new vistas through deepening the reforms, Li said.

The premier urged people's governments at all levels to adopt correct opinions put forward by trade unions and hoped the working class will remain united as one to invigorate China's economy.

Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee, said that during the economic readjustment, workers' income of some enterprises might drop. However, the party and the government will take their difficulties into consideration. The State Council has made relevant arrangements in this regard.

Also present on the occasion were other central party leaders Qiao Shi, Yao Yilin and Li Ruihuan.

Jiang Zemin on Reform During Fujian Visit

*OW2612174789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1448 GMT 26 Dec 89*

[Text] Fuzhou, December 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin urged China's coastal areas to speed up the reform and opening to the outside world with better results during a recent investigation tour of east China's Fujian Province.

Jiang, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, visited the Minxi (western Fujian) revolutionary base area, Xiamen special economic zone and provincial capital of Fuzhou from December 22 to 25.

During his visit to Minxi, Jiang met with a group of former Red Army soldiers, guerillas and veteran cadres at the site of the Gutian meeting, where Mao Zedong presided over an important meeting on the political and ideological work in the Red Army in December 1929.

Jiang said the essence of the resolution of the Gutian meeting should be implemented in building the communist party and the people's army. He underlined the importance of carrying forward the revolutionary traditions and enhancing ideological work.

"Since the policy of reform and opening to the outside world was adopted, we have stressed that efforts should be made conscientiously to resist the influence of decadent bourgeois ideology while learning from the West advanced science and technology and management expertise," Jiang said.

"Now we feel that it is not enough to put up resistance against the influence and remain defensive. We should occupy the ideological front with Marxism," he added.

In Xiamen, Jiang visited the Huli industrial zone and some Sino-foreign joint ventures in the area.

At a meeting with general managers of nine foreign-funded enterprises who are from the United States, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong and Macao, Jiang said that China's policy of reform and opening to the outside world will not be changed because of last June's political disturbance.

"This is because the chief architect of our opening to the outside world in Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and since the very beginning of the opening process it has been definitely stipulated that the development should be in the socialist orientation," he explained.

"It will never impair the interests of foreign investors for us to uphold the four cardinal principles and fight against bourgeois liberalization. On the contrary, it can only ensure the normal operation of foreign investment and promote the reform and opening to the outside world," Jiang said.

Jiang told the foreign investors that China's special economic zones have good prospects and great potentials, and he invited more overseas investors including those from the regions of Hong Kong and Macao to open more factories there.

"In my view," Jiang said, "to make Sino-foreign cooperation more fruitful, the two sides should have mutual understanding, trust each other, be mutually beneficial and pave long-term considerations."

The party general secretary urged Fujian Province to persist in and speed up the reform and opening to the outside world and maintain the stability and continuity of the party's lines, principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1978.

Jiang, who is also chairman of the Party Central Committee's Military Commission, also visited army units in Fujian and encouraged them to make fresh contributions to China's modernization drive.

Accompanying Jiang on the tour were officials from Beijing and Fujian Provincial leaders.

Jiang Zemin Reiterates Opening Policy Adherence

*OW2012145089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1436 GMT 20 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese leader Jiang Zemin said here today that China will adhere to its opening policy no matter what changes might take place in the international situation and no matter what difficulties it might encounter.

As one of China's basic state policies, the policy of opening to the outside world is an important component of its endeavor to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, said Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, during a meeting with representatives to a conference of directors of provincial and municipal foreign affairs offices.

Talking about party and government work next year, Jiang said that one task is to maintain political stability at home and another is to keep the country's economy developing in a steady and appropriate way.

"Therefore," he said, "we must continue to steadfastly carry out the policies formulated at the fourth and fifth sessions of the 13th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, as well as the policies of furthering reform, improving the economic environment and straightening out the economic order."

Over the past month following the fifth session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, China's economic and political situation has continued to develop in a favorable direction, Jiang said, adding that at present the domestic political situation is stable, people's confidence is being strengthened and the image of the party gradually restored.

Maintaining stability is still the priority task, he stressed, adding that without stability and unity, China would not be able to develop its economy steadily, and without steady economic development, there would be no social stability.

On the international situation, Jiang noted that in the first 50 years of the 20th century, there were two world wars. The post-war international situation in the past few decades has made "peace and development" the main trend in the world, he said.

"This was determined by changes in the balance of military, political, economic, and scientific and technological forces during the post-war period," Jiang said.

The general secretary said that despite the volatility in international politics, it can be predicted that in the last decade of this century the main trend in the international situation will be characterized by peace and development.

Jiang continued: "We must be sober-minded in realizing that the international hostile forces will not give up their strategy of peaceful evolution against socialist countries. The key point lies in the strengthening of our own capabilities."

Jiang stressed that the CPC is a party "tempered through blood and fire" for several decades. It has always been an independent Marxist party. The Chinese Army is a people's army that has all along grown up under the leadership of the CPC.

"China has behind it a history of thousands of years and a fine cultural tradition and the Chinese nation has never yielded before foreign aggression. As China is a country with vast territory and a large population, no economic blockade and sanctions of any kind can produce decisive effects," he said. "The key task at present is to do a good job in developing our country's economy and in other work," he added.

The foreign affairs directors conference opened here this morning. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen delivered a report on the international situation and China's foreign policy at the opening session.

Further on Seventh NPC Session Discussions

Li Peng Submits Motion on Consular Ties

OW2012184289 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0839 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng submitted a motion from the State Council on deliberating and ratifying a consular treaty between the PRC and the Republic of Turkey to the 11th meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, which opened today.

The motion says: The consular treaty between the PRC and the Republic of Turkey was signed in Beijing on 6

March 1989 by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan and Turkish Vice Foreign Minister Nuzhet Kandemir respectively on behalf of their governments. An agreement on the treaty had been reached on the basis of the drafts submitted by each side and after friendly negotiations. After examination, it has been verified that the provisions of the treaty conform to China's existing laws, statutes, and policies, as well as to actual conditions in both countries.

At the NPC meeting today, Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei, entrusted by the State Council, explained the treaty. He said: The signing of the bilateral consular treaty is timely and necessary to keep abreast to the development of Sino-Turkish relations in the political, economic, trade, scientific and technical, cultural, and tourism fields. After the State Council agreed to sign a consular treaty with Turkey on 10 May 1988, China submitted a draft from the Chinese side to Turkey on 16 June.

Tian Zengpei said: The PRC-Turkey consular treaty conforms to China's laws and statutes as well as the reality in both countries and international practice.

Gu Ming on Environmental Protection

OW2012183489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0825 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)—Gu Ming, vice chairman of the Law Committee of the National People's Congress, made a report on the examination of the draft revision of the PRC environmental protection law to the 11th Session of the 7th NPC Standing Committee, which opened today.

Gu Ming said: The Law Committee is of the opinion that the environment now has been contaminated to a serious extent in our country and it is imperative to further strengthen environmental protection work. The environmental protection law (for trial use), enacted in 1979, contains some provisions that no longer meet the needs of the developing situation and should be revised. The draft revised law is basically feasible. In the meantime, however, the Law Committee made some suggestions for the revision of this law.

Gu Ming said: The draft revision stipulates that "the department of the State Council in charge of environmental protection administration should exercise comprehensive supervision and management of the environmental protection work nationwide." Some members, localities, and departments said that both the water pollution control law and the air pollution control law have similar provisions using the wording "unified supervision and management." They also said that provisions in all laws should agree with each other. For this reason, they suggested that the wording in the draft be revised as follows: "The department of the State Council in charge of environmental protection administration should exercise unified supervision and management of the environmental protection work nationwide."

"Departments of local people's governments at and above the county level in charge of environmental protection administration should exercise unified supervision and management of the environmental protection work in their respective areas." Also, the draft should stipulate that the pertinent departments of the State Council and Armed Forces should exercise supervision and management of the environmental protection work of their respective departments, trades, and armed forces according to law."

Gu Ming pointed out: The draft stipulates that "all units discharging pollutants should pay a pollutant-discharging fee in accordance with the state regulations. Those discharging pollutants beyond the standard limits set by the state or local authorities are required to pay a beyond-limit pollutant-discharging fee in accordance with the state regulations and should be responsible for solving the pollution problem." Some members, localities, departments, and enterprises said that the payment of the beyond-limit pollutant discharging fee is appropriate. As for the payment of the fee for discharging pollutants not exceeding the standard limits, only the water pollution control law has such a provision, while this provision is not included in the air pollution control law and the noise control regulations. Now, enterprises already have a heavy burden to bear and government institutions and schools are quite short of funds. If all units discharging sooty smoke and waste gas, creating noise, and discarding wastes are required to pay the pollutant-discharging fee, the burden will be too heavy for them to bear. Because of this, a suggestion was made to revise the draft to read: "Those enterprises and institutions discharging pollutants beyond the standard limits set by the state or local authorities are required to pay a beyond-limit pollutant-discharging fee according to the state regulations and should be responsible for solving the pollution problem. If other applicable provisions are provided by the water pollution control law, those provisions should apply."

Gu Ming said: In line with the proposals of the Financial and Economic Committee and some localities and departments, it is suggested that the following clause be added to Article 30: "Dismantling or idling pollution-control installations must have concurrence from the local departments in charge of environmental protection administration." Also, it is suggested that a provision be included in the chapter on legal responsibilities, namely: "If a pollutant control installation is dismantled or allowed to lie idle without concurrence from the department in charge of environmental protection administration, resulting in the discharge of pollutants beyond the standard limits, the department in charge of environmental protection administration should instruct that the installation be reinstated and used again, and a fine should be imposed."

Gu Ming said: The draft stipulates that disciplinary penalties should be meted out for "failure to comply with the requirement that environmental protection installations should be designed, built, and put into

operation simultaneously with the main projects." Some localities and departments think that if a construction project has begun production or has been put to use without meeting the above requirement, an order should be given to cease the operation or stop the use of that projects. Accordingly, they suggested that the provision be revised to read: "If a construction project begins production or is put to use while its pollution control installation has not been completed or is not up to the state-set requirements, the department in charge of environmental protection administration examining the report on the project's environmental effects should order the cessation of operations or use of that project and may also impose a fine." Also, they suggested that this revised provision be made a separate article in the law.

Authors' Rights' Law Submitted

OW2012133389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0909 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA)—A draft law on the protection of author's rights was handed today to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval.

The law stipulates that all legal rights to use an author's works are protected and that copyright is effective until 50 years after the author's death.

The draft law says that all Chinese civilians and legal entities enjoy protection of their literary, artistic or scientific works, whether they are published or not.

The author's copyright covers publication, identification and the integrity of the works.

The right of use refers to the right of using the works by way of copying, performing, broadcasting, exhibiting, circulating, dubbing into film, and translating.

The law has been drafted over the past few years in consultation with literary, arts and journalism circles.

Song Muwen, director of the State Copyright Administration, said at today's 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress: "Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, China has promulgated some regulations on the protection of author's rights. However, they can no longer adapt to the further development of education, science and culture."

Because of the lack of a law on author's rights, cases of encroachment on those rights happen time and again, and Sino-foreign exchanges and co-operation in scientific and cultural fields have been affected.

The recommendation for the approval of the draft law says that making the law is important for intellectual policy and improving the socialist legal system.

The draft law allows an author's published works to be used without his or her approval in three cases: rational use, legal permission and enforced permission.

As for the applicable range of the author's rights, the draft law adopts the principles of nationality, area, and mutual benefit.

Under the draft law, foreigners can also enjoy author's rights for works first published in China.

Military Installation Sabotage Discussed

*OW2312072089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1206 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[By reporter Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)—The 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the 7th National People's Congress today continued to hold group discussions. Standing Committee members examined the Draft Law on Protection of Military Installations of the People's Republic of China and the Draft Law on Urban Planning of the People's Republic of China.

In examining the Draft Law on Protection of Military Installations, Standing Committee members said: The protection of military installations is very important. There has been quite serious sabotage at military installations in recent years because of laxness in national defense education. Therefore, it is extremely necessary to enact laws on protecting military installations. In addition, we should promote education in national defense and raise the people's awareness to the importance of national defense.

Some members of the Standing Committee said: We must not overlook the reasonable use of military installations in time of peace. For example, use of military airports and wharfs for both military and commercial purposes should be stipulated in the law. Military installations not involving military secrets should be opened for civilian use in order to benefit the people.

Some members of the Standing Committee suggested: Management of military installations should be stipulated appropriately to reduce disputes. In delimiting the areas of military installations, we should take into consideration both the security of military installations and the convenience of people's production and living.

Many Standing Committee members said: Protection of military installations is of great importance. We should widely publicize the importance of protecting military installations and conduct nationwide education in this. We should raise all of the peoples' awareness to the importance of national defense, widely launch activities to support the military and cherish the people, and foster closer relations between the military and the people. In particular, the People's Congresses and governments at all levels should pay attention to publicizing and educating people on the laws on protecting military installations.

In examining the Draft Law on Urban Planning, members of the Standing Committee widely held that the Draft Law was more mature following its revision, and that it was basically feasible. They also put forward some opinions on revising the Draft Law.

Some Standing Committee members suggested: Development of large- and medium-sized cities should be strictly controlled. The Law on Urban Planning should stipulate the limits of a city's development. Because of our nation's limited economic power and low production level and standard of living, our cities should not become too big. Otherwise, they will create serious environmental pollution, such as noise and air pollution, and traffic congestion. Some industrial and mining enterprises should not be set up in urban areas.

Many Standing Committee members suggested: In planning urban development, we should take overall development into consideration. As the economy develops, there is an urgent need to rebuild some older cities. In addition, many new cities have been built in the course of this development. Therefore, it is extremely necessary to promulgate laws on urban planning. In planning urban development, we should consider development of new cities as well as expanding and rebuilding old cities, and should consider development both on and under ground. Some Standing Committee members said: In planning urban development, we should draw up a plan on underground development, and should not wantonly dig holes in roads to install underground equipment. The infrastructural construction of a city should be planned carefully to avoid needless works.

Some Standing Committee members said: Unreasonable layout of some cities should be corrected as soon as possible. In planning urban development, we should take both short- and long-term development plans into consideration. We should have a clear idea as to which cities are to be developed into cultural cities, industrial cities, and cities with multiple functions. For example, Beijing is the capital of our country. As it is faced with a shortage in its water supply, it should not be developed into a big industrial city.

Concept of National Defense

*OW2212151289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1435 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)—China should strengthen its education on the concept of national defense among all citizens to avoid any possible further destruction of military installations, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) urged here today.

China's military installations have been damaged so seriously in recent years that the work of preparation against war of the People's Liberation Army and military activities can not advance smoothly, said some NPC Standing Committee members attending the committee's on-going 11th meeting.

"It is very necessary for China to have a law on protection of military installations," they said when discussing the draft law on protection of military installations.

"The world is not quiet yet," said female member Ou Tangliang, "and the turbulent situation will not come to end soon, therefore, education on national defense and the world situation should not be ignored."

Developing the economy is no excuse for destroying, occupying or harming military installations, members [as received] Huang Yukun added.

The draft law on protection of military installations will provide a legal basis for readjustment of relations between economic development and military equipment protection, Huang went on.

Meanwhile, Gu Ming remarked on the necessity of not neglecting the proper use of military installations during peace time.

The functions of some military installations, which can be used for civil service, should be fully developed, he suggested.

Ban on Anticommunist Works Discussed

OW2212152189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1449 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)—Any anti-socialist and anti-communist works should be banned in China, some senior legislators said here today.

They made the suggestion while discussing a draft law on author's rights at the on-going 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC).

The basic principle of anti-bourgeois liberalization should be spelled out in the draft, member Wang Wei noted, and the rights of authors who produce anti-socialist and anti-communist works should never be protected.

Li Tieying Makes Education Report

OW2612125489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1200 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)—The 11th meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee held a plenary session at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. At the behest of the State Council, Li Tieying, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, made a report on some questions of China's education work.

In his report, Li Tieying stressed: It is the fundamental task of schools to train constructors and successors for the socialist cause. Persistent efforts must be made in education work to give priority to a firm and correct political orientation. During the period of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic

order, greater efforts should be made in education work to adjust the inner structure and promote educational quality.

Chairman Wan Li attended today's plenary session, which was presided over by Vice Chairman Peng Chong.

Li's report, approximately 10,000 characters in length, is composed of seven parts: first, the fundamental situation in China's education work; second, persisting in socialist orientation in education; third, principles of developing educational undertakings at all levels and all kinds; fourth, problems of educational reforms; fifth, construction of ranks and files of teachers; sixth, educational expenditures; and seventh, some concrete problems in the present education work.

Li Tieying said: Following the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion at the turn of spring and summer this year, it has become important to correctly size up the fundamental situation in China's education work. This is now an important issue that affects all aspects of society. It also will be an important basis for the principle and mission of our work in the future. Generally speaking, it is necessary to fully affirm the great achievements of educational undertakings over the past 40 years, especially in the last 10 years, and fully understand the mistakes and shortcomings in education work and the urgency and hardship to solve these problems.

While talking about persisting in socialist orientation in education, Li Tieying stressed: The struggle to win the educational front and the young generation during the whole historical period of modernization will continue for a long time and will be very severe in some cases. International and domestic counterrevolutionary influences always are trying to take advantage of the opportunity provided by China's engagement in reform and opening to the outside world and its concentration on its efforts to modernize by using political, economic, ideological, and cultural means to infiltrate and confuse us. The overflowing of bourgeois liberalism inevitably will corrode the educational front. It is necessary for us to persist in the party's leadership over education work, in socialist orientation in education, in educating students in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, in taking it as a fundamental task of education work to train constructors and successors for the socialist cause, and in always giving priority to the firm and correct political orientation of education work.

He said: Educational departments, together with cadres and teachers and staff at all levels, spared no efforts in recent years to carry out the educational principle of the party and state and gave publicity to the four cardinal principles, reforms, and opening to the outside world. They carried out a large amount of work under difficult conditions, while groping for ways to strengthen and improve ideological and political work in a new situation. The great masses of teachers expressed their dissatisfaction over and worried about the overflowing of bourgeois liberalism; some comrades even had taken

measures to resist it. The absolute majority of leading group in schools had withstood a severe test. They had done well or relatively well in maintaining stability and unity while actively working on the front line of their work. However, some leaders of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee had, during a certain period of time in the past, failed to promote the construction of an advanced culture and ideology, weakened the leadership of the party and ideological work, and adopted a negative attitude toward the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. This had put the educational institutions in a very difficult situation in persisting in Marxist education and in struggling against bourgeois liberalization. Under these circumstances, China's schools could hardly be persistent in adhering to the principle in education of giving priority to training builders and successors for the socialist cause because of our insufficient understanding of and vigilance over the scheme of the "peaceful evolution" of international counterrevolutionary influences and the situation of domestic class struggle, as well as our lack of experience in running well socialist education under the conditions of reforms and opening to the outside world. Moral education in schools was weakened particular in the actual work because we failed to take effective measures with a correct policy orientation and because we only put the emphasis on the teaching aspect rather than on the political aspect. The State Education Commission is now engaging in a serious review in these problems in a bid to learn lessons and carry out the fundamental work of rectifying educational orientation.

While talking about the principle of developing all kinds of educational undertakings at all levels, Li Tieying said: In the coming decade, China's education should avoid any big ups and downs in terms of development scope and speed and achieve stable and coordinated development. Basic education is a foundation project for increasing national quality. It is necessary for us to implement with an active and progressive spirit "the Law of the People's Republic China on Compulsory Education" to promote 9-year compulsory education in a systematic way and conscientiously strengthen basic education. We must develop actively vocational and technical education. The emphasis of higher education should be put on streamlining its structure and promoting its standards. Adult education is to be focused on developing on-the-job training and professional and technical training.

On teaching reform, Li Tieying said: It is imperative to carry out the Marxist theory of combining education with production labor, overcoming a tendency of varying degrees to break from reality, industry, agriculture, and production labor. Primary and middle schools should strengthen education of labor, skill, and practicing activities outside of schools. Schools of higher education should increase the proportion of enrolling students with practical experience, and strengthen production fieldwork and social practices. This concerns the healthy development of students, but there are many difficulties in carrying this education out. It is our hope that all aspects in society,

especially those enterprises and institutions, will actively render support to schools in production fieldwork and social practices, help schools solve actual difficulties in fieldwork practice, decrease fees as much as possible, and share a common responsibility for training qualified personnel for the socialist construction.

While talking about the educational expenditures, Li Tieying pointed out: Educational expenditures have increased relatively since the 3d Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee. However, China's educational expenditure still cannot meet the demand of the development of educational undertakings. Except for "the guaranteed expenditure based on the number of students," the public funds of various schools for actual teaching purposes has declined every year. The development of educational undertakings is still in a relatively difficult situation. We basically have to rely on economic development to solve the problem of educational expenditure. Meanwhile, it is necessary for us to proceed from China's national situation to establish and perfect a new multichannel system to raise educational funds with financial appropriation as its main resource.

Joint Venture Law Discussed

OW2312152589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1509 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)—Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) pointed out today that amendment of the Sino-foreign joint venture law reflects China's firm determination to continue to carry out the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

They believe this will be welcomed by all overseas investors.

While discussing the draft amendment to the law of the People's Republic of China on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment, submitted to the NPC Standing Committee by the State Council for approval, Yi Meihou said the revisions of the law in the draft amendment were suitable.

He noted that some foreign investors had complained about the provisions in the current law which stipulate that Sino-foreign joint ventures must have a Chinese chairman and that the parties in a joint venture should fix the contract period in their contract.

He pointed out that the amendment stipulates that the chairman of the board of directors shall be selected through consultation between the Chinese and foreign partners or elected by the board of directors and that the parties in a joint venture may or may not fix the contract period in their contract. That solves those two problems, Yi Meihou said.

He said these revisions would make the investment climate in China more attractive. He suggested that the NPC Standing Committee adopt and promulgate the amendment.

Guo Xiuzhen said the amendment would relieve the anxiety and misgivings of foreign businessmen and would be beneficial in attracting foreign funds.

She pointed out that the foreign investment climate in China is getting better and better. However, she added, there are still some problems, including that the negotiations last too long, that too many people take part in negotiations and few of them have the right of final say, that some joint ventures cannot manage to balance foreign exchange income and expenditure, that the prices of raw materials in China are rising, and that the fees for transporting export commodities are too high. She hopes attention will be paid to solving these problems.

Committee Adopts Laws

OW2612174589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1324 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)—The 11th meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee closed here today after adopting three laws and deciding on a number of appointments and removals.

The three laws are on the organization of neighborhood committees in urban areas, environmental protection and city planning respectively.

The law on the neighborhood committee stipulates that such committees are self-administrative, self-educational and self-service mass organizations at the grassroots level.

Major tasks of the neighborhood committees include propagating the constitution, laws, rules and regulations and policies of the state, safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of the citizens, educating the citizens to perform their legal duties, protecting public properties and developing social ethics and culture in various ways.

According to the law, such committees should provide services for the community.

The law on environmental protection provides that state plans of environmental protection must be included in the national economic and social development programs. The state should adopt economic and technological policies and measures conducive to environmental protection so that the work of environmental protection can be coordinated with the country's economic and social development.

The law on city planning provides that the state practices the principle of strictly controlling the size of large cities and rationally developing medium-sized and small cities in a bid to promote the proper distribution of productive forces and population.

City planning should suit the actual conditions of the country and combine construction for the immediate future with programs for long-term development.

Today's NPC Standing Committee meeting appointed State Councillor Zou Jiahua concurrently minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and He Guangyuan minister of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry.

Vice-Premier Yao Yilin was removed from his post of minister in charge of the State Planning Commission and Zou Jiahua was removed from his post of minister of the Machine-Building and Electronics Industry.

The meeting passed a decision on the consular agreement between China and the Republic of Turkey and decided on a number of other removals.

Today's meeting was presided over by Wan Li, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Committee Session Closing

OW2612140389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1136 GMT 26 Dec 89

[By reporters He Ping (0149 1627) and Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA)—The 11th Session of the 7th National People's Congress Standing Committee, which lasted 7 days, came to a close today at the Great Hall of the People.

The 116 members attending the meeting adopted through votes "the PRC Organic Law of the Urban Residents' Committee," "the PRC Environmental Protection Law," and "the PRC Urban Planning Law."

NPC Standing Committee Chairman Wan Li chaired today's meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting, some members continued their discussion on the topics left over from this morning's plenary session.

After the discussion, the meeting took a vote on some resolutions examined by the Standing Committee.

The Organic Law of the Urban Residents' Committee adopted by the session is composed of 23 articles and will be effective from 1 January 1990. Meanwhile, the organic regulations of the urban residents' committee will be simultaneously abolished.

The Environmental Protection Law is composed of 6 chapters with a total of 47 articles, including general principles, environmental supervision and administration, environmental protection and improvement, prevention and handling of environmental pollution and other public hazards, legal responsibility, and supplementary articles. It will be put into effect on the day of its promulgation. Meanwhile, the environmental protection law (for trial implementation) will be abolished simultaneously.

The Urban Planning Law has 6 chapters with a total of 46 articles, including general principles, formulation of urban planning, development of urban new districts and

rebuilding of old districts, implementation of urban planning, legal responsibility, and supplementary articles. It will be put into force from 1 April 1990. The regulations of urban planning promulgated by the State Council will be abolished simultaneously.

The meeting also adopted a decision relevant to the approval of the consular treaty between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Turkey.

The meeting also decided to appoint, at the request of Premier Li Peng of the State Council, State Councillor Zou Jiahua to be concurrent minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, dismiss Vice Premier Yao Yilin from his concurrent post of minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, appoint He Guangyuan to be minister of machine-building and electronics, and dismiss State Councillor Zou Jiahua from his concurrent post of minister of machine-building and electronics.

The meeting also adopted other appointments and removals.

Vice chairmen present at today's meeting were Peng Chong, Ngapoi Nngwang Jigmei, Seypidin Azezi, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hangsheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin.

State Councillor Song Jian and Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court, were present at the meeting as nonvoting observers.

Seven Judges Removed From Supreme People's Courts

OW2612123389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1046 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA)—Dismissal list of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee.

Passed by the 11th meeting of the 7th NPC Standing Committee on 26 December 1989.

Fu Kan, Shi Tongwen, Li Fengchun, Li Seng, Sun Jiaping, Zhang Guodong, and Cao Xibo are released from the posts of judge at the Supreme People's Court.

Ni Zhifu Addresses Trade Union Leaders

OW2612104089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1416 GMT 21 Dec 89

[By reporter Zhu Youdi (2612 1635 2769)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)—The 2d Session of the 11th Executive Committee of All-China Federation of Trade Unions opened today. Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, urged that the guidelines of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee be studied further and implemented, that the vast numbers of staff and workers be unified so that they could with one heart and one mind overcome difficulties, that stability within the workers contingent be maintained with a view to

achieving political stability, economic readjustment, and reform, consolidating peace and unity, and exerting the role of trade unions in a better way. He also urged trade unions to treat these principles as the guiding ideology for next year's tasks.

Ni Zhifu said: Ever since the convening of the 11th Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions more than 1 year ago, trade unions at all levels nationwide have implemented in a comprehensive way the guidelines of the 11th congress under the party's leadership. They have undergone severe tests and played an important role during the grave political storm, during economic retrenchment and intensifying reform, and during complicated social contradictions. The reform and development of trade unions also continue to advance along the road of the masses and democracy. He emphasized: As the mass organization of workers and an important pillar of state power, trade unions must consistently uphold the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and oppose the international reactionary forces' conspiracy of "peaceful evolution." In the face of major political struggles and emergencies, trade unions must earnestly take the initiative to make a success of mass work under the leadership of the party, and in accordance with their individual characteristics, better integrate the party's leadership of the trade unions with their own work.

Ni Zhifu said: Trade unions must implement resolutely the party's line, and general and specific policies. They must uphold the four cardinal principles, uphold reform and opening up to the outside world, and be in concert with party Central Committee with regard to politics, ideology, and organization. Trade unions must carry out their work independently under the unified leadership of the party. They must work with the grass roots, maintain close ties with the masses, and truly represent the workers' interests. Apart from this, they also must guide the workers to place national interests above personal interests, overall interests above parochial interests, and long-term interests above short-term interests. They must exert fully their instructional functions among the workers and masses, and build trade unions into a big communist school. Trade unions must become a channel for workers to participate and discuss government and political affairs. These are some of the important principles that must be abided by in trade union work. Meanwhile, trade unions must be highly vigilant against and prevent the appearance of antiparty organizations, and must not permit the proposal of suggestions and slogans that oppose the party.

Touching on the situation and tasks of next year's trade union work, Ni Zhifu said: The stability of the state is the political task that prevails over all others. Without this important precondition of social stability, it will be difficult to press forward smoothly and achieve the goals of economic retrenchment, intensifying reform, and sustained, stable, and coordinated economic expansion. The vast numbers of trade union cadres nationwide must do their job soundly and well, and with a high sense of

political responsibility. They must use all means to stabilize the workers contingent, and guarantee the peace and unity of society by bringing out the support of the working class. Trade unions must mobilize the workers and masses to carry out the socialist emulation drive based mainly on "dual increase and dual economy." They must implement the basic guiding ideology of total reliance on the working class in every aspect, as well as in enterprises and the grass roots. Managers, administrators, engineers, technicians, and workers in socialist enterprises are members of the working class. Although their jobs are different, they are all masters of the enterprises.

Ni Zhifu said: Presently, in order to rely on workers to manage the socialist enterprises well, we must pay close attention to three important links: First, to perfect the contracted managerial responsibility system of enterprises, we must attach importance to straightening out the relationship between enterprises and workers, and between managers and workers; second, we must further refine the workers' representatives congress system; and third, truly resolve the problem of unfair distribution within enterprises. Enterprises should motivate each and every worker to the fullest, and strive to build themselves into a community of socialist interests.

Ni Zhifu stressed: Trade unions at all levels must take into consideration the stability of the overall situation by showing concern for the workers' hardship and keeping in touch with the pulse and mood of the masses at all times. Under the circumstances of numerous difficulties and complicated contradictions, they must do more good deeds to help the needy so that the vast numbers of staff and workers can feel that they are being taken care of during hard times. While trade unions must support the justified demands of workers and do their best to help workers solve soluble problems, they also must be capable of persuading the workers to abandon certain excessive demands, to understand the difficulties experienced by the state and enterprises, and to work with the party and government in concerted efforts to improve the economy.

Jin Guantao's Philosophy Criticized

HK2612083189 Beijing QIUSHI in Chinese No 23
1 Dec 89 pp 22-27

[Article by He Zuoma (0149 4373 1652) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Research Institute of Physics: "Why Does Jin Guantao (6855 6034 3447) Want To Negate the Objectivity of Objective Reality?—Commenting on the 'Philosophy of Man'"]

[Text]

1. Jin Guantao's "Important Find"

The upsurge in advocating bourgeois liberalization actually began in China in 1987. Among the advocates of bourgeois liberalization of every description, some appeared to be political "lunatics" and fought against the

socialist system, and others negated and upset the Marxist nucleus of dialectical materialism through their "intensely concentrated" research, grounded on voluminous "facts," "figures," "logic," and "arguments," by putting on the masks of "scholars." Many articles and works proposed replacing materialism with the theory of the inseparability of subjectivism from objectivity; they tampered with the theory of reflection with genetic epistemology or constructivism, and even directly attacked the law of unity of opposites as being metaphysics. As a "scholar," Jin Guantao is precisely an "outstanding" representative of these trends and has a place in the ranks of the so-called "social elite."

At a Beijing University gathering on 7 December 1988, Jin Guantao declared an "important find" of his: One of mankind's "two heritages of the 20th Century" is "the attempt and failure of socialism," with socialism "facing an inherent and insurmountable crisis." However, only few people know that in his book "The Philosophy of Man" (Sichuan People's Publishing House, 1988 edition) Jin Guantao "courageously announced" and "fearlessly expressed" another "important find" of his: "We have come to see that the moon does not really exist when nobody is looking at it!" (ibid, p 12)

"The falsity of materialism has already been proved today!" (ibid, p 17)

These are really rare "proud words" for China's philosophical studies today! Naturally, we should explore whether this "find" is "genuine," or just "a small farce" in the history of philosophy!

2. An Ancient Dispute—Does the Moon Actually Exist When Nobody Is Looking at It?

Beyond a doubt it is absurd to say that all men capable of rational thought believe that "the moon does not really exist when nobody is looking at it. However, it was one of the controversial propositions of philosophical history. It was none other than the famous scientist Einstein who proposed this. To expose the philosophical absurdity of "the idealism in physics," he posed an acute question to his student, Professor A. Pais: "Do you believe that the moon only exists when I am looking at it?"

Why should Einstein have posed such an acute question? Because in history there have actually been some philosophers, including some physicists, who have said that if people really want to know about the objective world, they must experience it through their sensory organs; it follows that the world exists only through one's senses. As to whether there is "objectivity" beyond the senses, that remains an "unknown" proposition, and at best, it can only be regarded as a "supposition." Some philosophers further believed that that was a "superfluous supposition." That is the concept of subjective idealism in Western philosophy, and Bishop Berkeley was its representative. The "Study of the Mind" in the Chinese history of philosophy also falls into this category. Their common

characteristic lies in regarding things in objective reality or existence as man's feelings or hallucinations.

Logically, subjective idealism includes a set of doctrines that justify it, and it can be rather difficult to repudiate it with "pure logic." However, practice, especially scientific practice, has fully exposed the absurdity of this school of philosophy. In his book "Materialism and Empirical Criticism," Lenin launched two fatal attacks on subjective idealism. The first question he posed was: Did Nature exist prior to mankind's emergence? His second question was: Does Man think with his brain? The philosophy of subjective idealism finds it very difficult to get around these acute facts.

Regarding man's knowledge of the Moon, our contemporaries no longer need to determine whether or not the Moon exists with their naked eyes, but can rely on voluminous observations and surveys to master the law governing the changes in lunar movement with accuracy, and have succeeded in calculating such astronomical phenomena as the eclipse of the moon or the sun with equal accuracy. They have also corrected some deviations in the records of time in ancient history books. Our contemporaries have repeatedly fulfilled the dream of "landing on the Moon" and can now make careful observations of the Moon's surface and composition. With such a highly developed modern science, it is achronistic for someone to stand up and declare, "Now we have come to see that the moon does not really exist when nobody is looking at it!"

3. Can the "Uncertainty Relation" Be the "Scientific Groundwork" for the Philosophy of Subjective Idealism?

An issue worthy of our exploration and discussion is: Why should Jin Guantao have fallen into the pit of such an absurd philosophy of subjective idealism?

If we study Jin Guantao's arguments in his book "The Philosophy of Man" more carefully, we will find that he has simply repeated the approach adopted by many contemporary idealists, that is, the "principle of indeterminacy" or the "uncertainty relation" in quantum mechanics is distorted to provide the "scientific groundwork" for subjective idealism or the philosophy of the "principled identity" between subjectivism and objectivity.

To get a clearer view of where Jin Guantao actually "made his slip," we have to speak about the "uncertainty relation" in quantum mechanics. Since the beginning of the 20th century, mankind's research in subatomic particles has revealed that subatomic particles possess some peculiar qualities that are different from objects in the macro-world. If the state of objects in the macro-world can be described by determining their position and momentum, then the state of subatomic particles will be replaced by a certain distributive function or a certain distributive function in a position in space. The coordinates and momentum of subatomic particles will no longer be determinative but appears in a certain form of distributive function in probability. Based on this new characteristic of

subatomic particles, Heisenberg drew a famous conclusion known as the "uncertainty principle":

The change in "q" times the change in "p" is greater than or equal to "h," in which the change in "q" stands for the uncertain quantity of a subatomic particle distributed in the coordinates of space, while the change in "p" stands for the uncertain quantity of the momentum in distribution of the subatomic particle. The product of the two is inevitably greater than or equal to a certain numerical value, "h," namely Planck's constant. The value of "h" is: 6.626×10^{-28} to the minus 28th power.

Because "h" is a very tiny quantity, if it were possible to regard it as similar to zero, quantum mechanics would tend to be identical with Newton's classical mechanics. The description of the distribution in probability of subatomic particles would be summed up as the description of their simultaneous possession of a coordinate and momentum. Hence, whether the practical function of Planck's constant is important or not has become the major sign to differentiate quantum mechanics and classical mechanics.

In his book "The Physical Principle of Quantum Mechanics," written in 1930, Heisenberg first introduced this "uncertainty principle." He started with describing the qualities that must be met regarding the distributive function of a particle in space and the distributive function of its momentum; from there he rigorously inferred and proved this "uncertainty principle." In his process of inferences and verification, the only thing he touched upon was the inherent characteristics of subatomic particles, which are entirely independent whether or not they are calculated (please refer to Heisenberg's "The Physical Principle in Quantum Mechanics," Chinese translation, Science Publishing House 1983 edition, pp 11-16). Actually, the original terminology Heisenberg used was the "uncertainty principle." Beyond a doubt, its accurate translation should be "bu que ding yuan li [0008 4292 1353 0626 3810]." However, in Chinese documents, many people, (including Jin Guantao) have translated it as "ce bu zhun yuan guan xi [3261 0008 0402 7070 4762]"; however, in the original sense of Heisenberg's terminology, there is no implication of "inaccuracy" due to "calculation" at all.

In China's philosophical documents, including Jin Guantao's "The Philosophy of Man," the "uncertainty relation" is often interpreted as an "uncertainty" resulting from the inevitable "interference" of apparatus in electronic measurement. For example, in "The Philosophy of Man," he wrote: "It is precisely the interference of the observation apparatus that results in the strange behavior of electrons." (p 5) He also posed the question: "We may acknowledge the interference of the observation apparatus with electrons, but we may naturally pose another question: What will become of the electron when it is not under observation and when the electron is free of the interference of the observation apparatus?" (p 6) To those of us who have been engaged in research on the quantum law, the posing of such a

question is funny and absurd. This is because this "strange behavior" on the part of the electron is part of its "nature." The electron will experience such "strange behavior" as the formula—the change in "q" times the change in "p" is greater than or equal to "h"—with or without apparatus measurement. This "strange behavior" by the electron is only found or detected when people measure it with apparatus! When people measure the electron, they naturally give full consideration to such "strange behavior" by the electron in order to obtain a reliable or significant result in its measurement; however, we cannot believe that "the interference" or "measurement of the observation apparatus" is the "cause" of this "strange behavior."

In his work "The Physical Principle of Quantum Mechanics," Heisenberg wrote the following: "What the uncertainty relation deals with is the accuracy in the simultaneous measurement of various quantities in quantum mechanics. This relation does not limit accuracy in measuring the position or velocity alone, and its only role is embodied in the idea that any experiment to determine position must interfere with the knowledge of velocity to a certain degree. For example, if we have accurate knowledge of the electron's velocity, we will be at a complete loss as to its position. When we conduct every observation on its position, we will inevitably find changes in the momentum of the electron" (pp 16-17). Following this, he listed a number of "cases" to illustrate this issue. For example, he cited the example of measuring an electron with a microscope that can bring gamma radiation to a focus to show that when people apply a microscope to "determine the position" of an electron, the result will be limited by the distinguishing rate determined by the wave length of the gamma radiation, with the accuracy in determining the position at least affected by a change in "x" in positive proportion with the wave length gamma. However, when the gamma photon and electron are in action, an uncertain momentum, a change in "p" in positive proportion with the photon's momentum " h gamma/c" will exist, hence the formula:

The change in "x" times the change in "p" is greater than or equal to "h."

Thus, it seemed that in proving the above "case," Heisenberg used a microscope with gamma radiation to measure the coordinates of the electron and "found" an uncertainty, a changing "p" in the electron's momentum. Actually, his analysis of this ideal experiment only showed that because the gamma photon itself meets the "uncertainty principle," namely the change in "q" times the change in "p" is greater than or equal to "h," such "uncertainty" will also be passed on to the electron and limit the accurate measurement of the electron when gamma radiation is applied to "determine the position" of the electron. However, this specific example cited by Heisenberg does not begin to explain the "uncertainty" inherent in the electron itself, or its "strange behavior" resulting from the apparatus' measurement.

Why should Heisenberg have devoted considerable space to discussing the issue of measurement in his book "The Physical Principle of the Quantum Theory"? That was because in the wake of deducting the "uncertainty principle" from the nature of relevant wave function in quantum mechanics, he held the view that this "uncertainty principle" characterized by the nature of electrons or particles in the subatomic world would never be transcended by experiment. In his times, many physicists who had perfect knowledge of classical mechanics expressed their doubts; consequently, many ideal experiments were "designed" in the hope of breaking through the limitation of that principle. Heisenberg made further analyses of those possible experiments one by one and pointed out that such transcending conceptions were entirely vain, with the fundamental cause lying in the fact that the "uncertainty principle" is determined by the nature of particles in the subatomic world. However, Heisenberg's analyses never proved that the "strange behavior" of particles in the macro-world was derived from measurement!

Therefore, Jin Guantao's "explanation" on "indeterminacy" is practically a grave misunderstanding or distortion of quantum mechanics! Unfortunately, Jin Guantao has used this grave misunderstanding or distortion as a basis for his exploration and discussion in "The Philosophy of Man"; in addition, he believes that "the existence of uncertainty as well as interference will become important groundwork for all new philosophy from now on." (p 102)

Now let us take a look at how Jin Guantao arrived at his "great discovery" from this grave misunderstanding. He wrote: "It is precisely the interference of the observation apparatus that results in the electron's strange behavior, and when people measure its position... Its movement will inevitably be interfered, and its momentum (velocity) be uncertain. On the contrary,...in allowing it a fixed value in measuring the electron's momentum, its fixed position will be interfered, with its position becoming uncertain (as the result of interference). Therefore, the fixed momentum and position are like the head and tail of a nickel; they will never show themselves simultaneously to an observer. ...it would be meaningless to discuss what an electron is when it is not under observation. ...a certain fixed nature of an electron exists only when we have observed. We cannot talk about the nature of things deviating from the extension of man's senses (including sight, the tactile sense, and other impressions (gan guan [1949 6034] is the author's slip of the pen, it should be gan guan [1949 1351] or sensory organs.) Such an object or nature independent of our senses and consciousness is just an ancient illusion!" (pp 5-7)

We should not think that the "logic" "revealed" by Jin Guantao is entirely "groundless," but such a "demonstration" is entirely built on the grave misunderstanding and even distortion of quantum mechanics!

4. Jin Guantao and Problems Worthy of Our Attention in Philosophical Studies in Recent Years

It should be pointed out that this grave misunderstanding of quantum mechanics is not unique to Jin Guantao. Many philosophical documents and some popular booklets on quantum mechanics or particle physics in China are filled with similar "understanding." For example, in some popular philosophical documents in China in recent years, we can easily find such statements as this: Because the "apparatus ... as the condition and means for knowledge of the subjective aspect enters the process as an essential element of the subjective, this process is, therefore, one of the mutual reaction and unification of the subjective, and objective aspects." "It is impossible to dispel the effects of the operational activities of the subjective aspect as well as the observation apparatus in the knowledge of the objective aspect in the subatomic world." "Quantum mechanics shows that in the subatomic world, the mutual reaction of the subjective and objective aspects shape an inseparable part of things awaiting recognition. Therefore, there is an absolute limitation to the differentiation between the effects of observation of the subjective aspect and the original nature of the objective aspect in the results of knowledge. ... the factor of the subjective aspect has become an inherent essential inseparable from knowledge." "In the knowledge of the conjugated physical measurement of objects in the subatomic world, it will never be possible to dispel the operational effects of the subjective aspect; thus, objective knowledge of objects in the subatomic world is doubtful." "Understanding of the 'true face' of an object should be acquired in the mutual relations between the subjective aspect—physical means—object. Deviating from these relations, any objective knowledge in the sense of conforming to the so-called 'self-existence' of an object does not exist." "The objective reality is actually the aspect that will become objective in the unity of 'matter—practice'; hence, its relative human and historical nature." "The objective reality is that of Man... thus, the opposition between matter and Man will be no more. Matter will no longer be indifferent to Man and become something closely connected with Man and his practice." "The phenomenon under observation in an experiment is simply the macroscopic expression of the microscopic process, and can only be the consequence of the mutual reactions of the object in the subatomic world and the apparatus used in the experiment, while it cannot be the condition of the 'self-existence' of the object in the micro-world." "In the subatomic world, the mutual relations of the subjective aspect and the object are so close that they can be regarded as harmonious to each other to a certain degree. ... therefore, in the results of the recognition of particles in the subatomic world, included are not only the information from the object, but also that from the activities of the subjective aspect... the results of the recognition (knowledge) cannot be purely objective; in other words, the essence of knowledge cannot be purely derived from the object"; so on and so forth. While it is true that the flood of ideological trends

of bourgeois liberalization in recent years is responsible for this, the fact that these writers have arbitrarily "picked up" some "demonstrations" from hearsay and have never earnestly looked into their genuine scientific essences has also contributed to such fallacies. Of course, this also has something to do with the fact that some physicists, in writing popular booklets, have sought to provide their readers with an easy grasp of the subject, which has resulted in some distorted descriptions. Therefore, how can serious academic studies rely on such booklets!

In fact, even if the authors of those philosophical documents are unfamiliar with quantum mechanics, experiments with subatomic particles, and the theoretical groundwork for their measurement, people might do well to pose a question to those advocates of "the inseparability between the subjective and objective aspects." They might pose a question similar to Lenin's: Did the quantum law that governs particles' movement in the subatomic world exist before the emergence of mankind? For example, did the alpha, beta and gamma decay of the atomic nucleus—which is a typical phenomenon governed by the quantum law and quite beyond the explanation of classical mechanics—exist prior to human existence? How will those people who firmly advocate subjective idealism or the principled identity between the subjective and objective aspects answer the challenge and censure made here?

We should also see that there are still some differences between Jin Guantao and those advocates of the inseparability of subjectivism and objectivity. Jin Guantao "demonstrated" that "such an object or nature independent of our senses and consciousness is just an ancient hallucination" on the strength of the "uncertainty relation." In addition, he further "demonstrated" and "elaborated" such a concept on the grounds of the so-called "Bell's experimental demonstration of inequality," "existence as evidenced by the philosophy of structuralism is inseparable from the observer's own structure," as well as his own "important" find, "the principle of structural identity between the law of nature and apparatus." This has resulted in Jin Guantao making the following "utterly fearless" "declaration":

"Now we know that the Moon does not really exist when nobody is looking at it!" and that:

"Materialism has been proved to be false!"

Jin Guantao has really arrived at the terminal in the race to idealism! Jin Guantao's other "demonstrations" and "elaborations," should also be submitted to analysis and comment; however, because of the limitation of space here, we shall come to them some other time.

5. Why Should Jin Guantao Negate the Objective Quality of Objective Reality?

It is self-evident that "The Philosophy of Man" is a book that discusses Man as its theme; but in actuality, the book devotes most of its space to the discussion of whether the

objective reality really has an objective quality, or whether objective existence requires its existing conditions. Only an extremely small passage is devoted to the issue of "Man." In some portions of his book "The Philosophy of Man," he has rather correctly dealt with the philosophy of materialism and its theoretical base for ethical issues. (Please refer to pp 19-22 in the book.) Unfortunately, he did not discuss them as "positive materials," but changed his position by negating the objective quality of objectivity at length, while he "announced" the "utterly fearless declaration" that "Today's philosophers have suddenly come to see that man's spiritual world remains irrational in nature." (p 186)

That is really what Jin Guantao, today's philosopher, really wanted to say after much beating around the bush! He probably thought that if he prudently hoisted the banner of "irrationalism" as did Liu Xiaobo [0491 2556 3134] and his like, he would most likely meet with extensive censures and become notorious. Therefore he bashfully added:

"Rationalism still has the power to prop up our contemporaries living in a dream or the mood of irrationalism. The reconstruction of rationalism in the 20th century has been extremely difficult under the pounding of the ideological trends of irrationalism of every description." (pp 186-187) However, "today...our contemporaries are capable of thinking in a more thorough, fearless, and freer way than their counterparts in history. There is no reason for us to be afraid that a thorough emancipation of the minds will shake the base of reason and truth. Even if freedom of thinking may drive us to imagining evil ways, there is no need for us to be afraid of imagining crimes." (p 187) The reason is, "the philosophy of Man does not recognize the absolute objective value that has nothing to do with anybody, while the goal transcending mankind and all external value criteria forced upon mankind are anything but well founded." (p 189)

Having read these words, it suddenly "dawned" on us why Jin Guantao was so courageous as to imagine "those evil ways," while he kept harping on those "important finds" that he "has made," including that "socialism has failed," and "socialism...is facing an inherent and insurmountable crisis"! So it turns out that the socialism with Chinese characteristics that the Chinese people are pursuing and fighting for is not a well-founded goal because mankind cannot achieve it and its values are externally forced upon mankind. Philosophy is the mirror of politics. A progressive philosophy often reflects a progressive political position, while an absurd and decadent philosophy will inevitably guide people to a retrogressive and even reactionary one. "The Philosophy of Man" has once again reflected the "unanimity" between philosophy and politics. From another facet, it has also revealed the true face of the "theory of the failure of socialism" that Jin Guantao and his active backers such as Ge Yang [2047 254] and her like are promoting and hawking!

Correction to Yang Shangkun on Lei Feng Spirit

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Yang Shankun Stresses Lei Feng Spirit," published in the 21 December China DAILY REPORT, page 21:

Column one, after headline, missing sourceline should read: OW2112090989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1803 GMT 15 Dec 89.

Science & Technology

Song Jian on Benefits of Scientific Achievements

OW2512195889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1437 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA)—Scientific and technological achievements have brought about tremendous economic benefits for China over the past few years, a senior government official said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Song Jian, state councilor and minister of the State Commission of Science and Technology, said that during the last decade, state recognized scientific achievements totalled 173,035, 23.8 times of the previous decade.

Since 1981, China's average scientific and technological achievements have exceeded more than 20,000 annually. A survey of the 4,000 nationally awarded achievements shows an accumulated economic output of 140 billion yuan.

"Science and technology have become a pillar in the Chinese economy," Song remarked.

According to Song, many of the scientific programs, such as the Leading Edge projects, the Sparks Program, the Harvest Program and the Poverty Eradication Program, have produced significant economic results. The high-tech development program and the Torch Program which aims to follow the latest world advances in high technology have made substantial progress. The establishment of a number of major basic research facilities and national laboratories has further contributed to the development of science and technology in China.

A book entitled "Selections of China's Science and Technology Achievements" represents the best of these achievements. Some of the highly sophisticated and advanced technologies such as the communication satellite and its carrier rocket, the meteorological satellite of polar orbit, the carrier rocket from a nuclear-powered submarine, the electron positron collider, and the Tokamak fusion device are included in the book.

Space Industry To Take 'Major Stride in 1990'*OW2212185089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0629 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)—China's aero-space industry is ready to take a major stride in 1990, says a senior official of the Ministry of Aero-Space Industry.

In 1990, China will launch an unprecedented number of telecommunications satellites for both international and domestic clients. In total, 10 items of important experiments in the fields of aerospace technology and missiles will be carried out, and more satellites will be launched than in any past year, Jiao Yong, the ministry's spokesman, said yesterday.

On top of that, the aero-space industry is to launch 10 major experimental projects next year to upgrade China's space technology, he said.

As the 1980s draw to a close, China's aero-space policy-makers and designers are drafting a blueprint to promote the industry "in all directions" during the coming decade, not only to strengthen itself, but also to reinforce other sectors of the national economy, "CHINA DAILY" reported today.

China has so far launched 25 satellites for different purposes. It is scheduled to manufacture and launch dozens of satellites of diversified functions during the upcoming Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995), to serve telecommunications, weather forecasts, earth resources survey and other uses of global observation.

Next year will see China's rocket launching service stride into international market for the first time.

China will use its modified Long March 3 rockets to put into orbit the Asiasat-1, a telecommunications satellite produced in the United States for the Asia Satellite Telecommunications Co. Ltd in next spring at the Xichang launching site in Sichuan Province, according to a launching contract signed last January.

Once in orbit, the satellite will mainly relay TV programs and will be able to cover most of Asia.

"Our preparation is going on smoothly," said Jiao, adding that China will honor all launching contracts signed with foreign customers and go for more contracts. "We are confident of our ability," he said.

On the other hand, during the first half of this year, 73 percent of what the industry produced was for civilian consumption, but the sales have been affected because of the nationwide market slump.

According to Jiao, the industry's civilian production will see its growth rate kept within 6 percent next year.

Priorities will go to the production of equipment for such infrastructures as communication, power and telecommunications, development of export-oriented machinery

and electrical products, machines to replace imported ones that are worn out, and expanding exports of aero-space products and technology.

Economic & Agricultural**Minister Zeng Speaks at Light Industry Conference***OW2412224589 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 23 Dec 89*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Minister of Light Industry Zeng Xianlin spoke at the national conference of directors of light industry departments and bureaus today. In his speech, he stressed the new light industry work for next year—to adhere to the principle of bringing about a steady and coordinated development and increase effective supply in the light industry market.

Increasing effective supply in the light industry market is going to be stressed in light industry work this year. With the efforts of its 12 million staff members and workers, light industry achieved quite good results in increasing effective supply, bringing about a balance between supply and demand, and rationalizing the prices of light industry goods. The total output value of light industry this year is expected to reach 198.8 billion yuan, up 3.6 percent from last year. According to customs records, the light industry can earn \$11.5 billion from exports this year, an increase of 15 percent over last year.

In the new year, light industry should make efforts to increase further effective supply. Light industry should develop more new products, provide good service to customers, and satisfy the needs of consumers. Its products should be of various grades, good quality, and low price.

Zeng Xianlin said: The major way to accomplish the work is to open up both domestic and international markets; readjust product mix, trade structure, and regional structure; pay attention to scientific management; and rely on technological progress. In opening up the domestic market, we should place efforts on opening up the markets of medium-sized and small cities and particularly the rural market. It is necessary to ensure a supply of light industry goods to mining districts, factory workers, and rural areas, and provide service right to the customers' door-step through various channels. It is necessary to strive to develop new light industry products according to the needs of people with different customs and habits in various rural areas. Emphasis should be put on markets in the Soviet Union and East Europe in opening up the international market. It is necessary to produce a number of new export products that have competitive power in international markets. It is necessary to implement both central and local policies for encouraging exports, particularly such preferential policies as the policies on awarding exports, tax refund for products, and import-based

exports. It is necessary to increase customs bonded factories and bonded warehouses.

Zeng Xianlin said: In readjusting the product mix, we should guarantee the production of daily necessities for the people; actively support the production of export goods; develop the production of raw and processed materials for light industry that are in short supply in the market; pay attention to scientific research and production in support of military industries; keep the production of durable consumer goods under control; restrict the production of products that use too much energy, foreign exchange, or grain; and products that are in excessive supply.

Commentary Views Renminbi's Devaluation

HK2712030889 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0832 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Commentary by Shi Fu (4258 1133): "Practical Decision—Comment on Devaluation of Renminbi"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 19 Dec (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Last Saturday, China devalued its currency (renminbi) by 21.2 percent. This was a major decision made by the country's new leading body. The domestic and foreign reactions were favorable, and it was generally held that the move was a sensible one.

The Chinese currency was too highly evaluated by the authorities in the past. This gave rise to three exchange rates: first, the official exchange rate fixed by the state; second, the black market rate, which made the value of the foreign currencies 60 percent to 100 percent higher than the official rate; and third, the exchange rate in various government-run foreign currency transfer centers, which was 30 percent to 50 percent higher than the official rate. The coexistence of the three exchange rates not only caused confusion for the markets, but also provided an opportunity for some lawless people to profiteer through illicit money exchange activities. This has caused losses to the state and the people. This time, the renminbi's substantial devaluation may not completely change the situation in which three different exchange rates exist at the same time, but the gaps between the three rates may be narrowed. This will help improve the order on the finance market and will restrain the activities of exchange speculators.

Renminbi's substantial devaluation will make the Chinese goods cheaper in overseas markets, and this will bring three advantages to China. First, the Chinese products can become more competitive in international markets, and China can thus increase its exports and earn more foreign exchange. Second, the land, labor force, raw materials, and management overheads in China will become cheaper and more attractive to foreign investors, and the increase in foreign investment in China will help develop China's economy. Third, the cost of China tours will become lower, and this will attract more tourists to China, thus increasing the

earning of foreign exchange through tourism. In addition, foreign products will become more expensive in China, and this will help restrain imports. Apart from advanced technology and equipment, the domestic markets will open more widely to domestic products. This will also reduce the outflow of foreign exchange.

Of course, the renminbi's substantial devaluation may also bring about some problems. First, as import and export roughly balance and even the import still exceeds the export (according to statistics, China's exports from January to October this year amounted to \$40.8 billion, increasing by 10.3 percent over the same period of last year; and China's imports from January to September amounted to \$42.7 billion, increasing by 17.7 percent), the renminbi's devaluation means that China will have to pay more foreign exchange, and the prices of the imported goods will rise, thus pushing upward the general price level in China. Second, the renminbi's devaluation may cause panic among the masses and make some people dump renminbi in their hands, and this may also deteriorate inflation.

However, China chose the opportunity when prices were basically stable and the markets were rather slack to devalue the currency. In addition, China's economy remains mostly a planned economy, and the state still has strong ability to control the economy with the support of effective political work. So it is believed that the currency devaluation will not bring about a crisis of inflation.

Commentator Discusses Economic Rectification

HK2712065989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 89 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Economic Rectification Aims at Creating Better Conditions for Reform and Opening Up"]

[Text] The 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee says that continued efforts should be made to unswervingly carry out the policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. It also stresses that, during the economic rectification, reform should be conducted around and serve the economic rectification.

This policy and guiding thought are being understood and implemented in practice by a growing number of people. However, some people do not have a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between economic rectification and in-depth reform; they have even set one against the other. For this reason, instead of having a strong determination, they act slowly in carrying out economic rectification.

Therefore, we must penetratingly understand and extensively propagate the coincidence of economic rectification and in-depth reform.

The coincidence of both lies first of all in the fact that their fundamental aims are identical. Why do we want reform? In the final analysis, it is aimed at stimulating the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of China's national economy. This is also a fundamental criterion for judging the reform effect and verifying whether the reform measures are appropriate or not. Why do we want to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order? In the final analysis, it is also aimed at promoting and ensuring the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of China's national economy. Given the overheated economy and the serious disproportions between economic sectors in recent years, how can we achieve this objective if we do not improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order? A person has cited a graphic metaphor, saying that when a peasant grows cotton, he should, on the one hand, water the plants and apply fertilizer to stimulate their growth and, on the other hand, prune them to prevent their excessive growth. Both are aimed at reaping a bumper harvest and, for this reason, nobody will set one against the other. Is there not similar truth in the relationship between economic rectification and in-depth reform?

We should also note that the deepening of reform is closely related to the economic environment. Practice over the past decade shows that not only is it impossible for a certain aspect of reform to be conducted penetratingly in isolation, but the reform as a whole, as well as a certain reform measure, is also conditioned by the economic environment. For example, serious inflation will surely bring a lot of difficulties to the price reform, the shortages of energy and raw materials cannot but affect the growth of the capital goods market, and so on. Affected by the economic environment, even the originally correct reform measures may be out of shape. In this sense, the economic rectification is precisely aimed at creating and improving the objective conditions for deepening the reform, and there is obviously unanimity between them.

Moreover, over the past 10 years we have conducted reforms in all economic fields and, generally speaking, have scored marked successes. However, as far as concrete reform measures are concerned, we should also proceed from reality in summing up experiences and lessons and do a good job of convergence, coordination, improvement, and readjustment so that the reform measures can attain better practical results. In the period of economic rectification, the central authorities stress the need to maintain the stability of all basic policies of reform and opening up, thus essentially consolidating and protecting the reform achievements. In-depth reform chiefly refers to two forms of manifestation: The first is to put forward new reform measures and the second is to deepen and improve the existing reform measures in order to attain practical results. During the economic rectification, the in-depth reform finds chief expression in the latter form. We cannot say that this is not reform, still less should we regard this as "retrogression." Take the enterprise reform as an example. If,

instead of advancing new measures, we persist in and improve the contract system so that it can give better scope to its role, this represents an important manifestation of in-depth reform. In reform, we should not only invigorate the microeconomy but also strengthen comprehensive balance and macroregulation and control. During the economic rectification, while continuously invigorating the microeconomy, we should improve the market order, effect proper centralization, and establish a macroregulatory and control system which can promote the stable development of the economy. This is the requirement of both the economic rectification and the coordinated development of reform.

Naturally, in the course of economic rectification, attention should be paid to upholding the basic policies of reform and opening up and maintaining their continuity and stability. We should strive to use effective, appropriate methods to resolve complicated problems, constantly pay attention to new circumstances, and solve new problems. This is what the central authorities have repeatedly stressed.

Based on the aforesaid reasons, we should say that economic rectification and in-depth reform coincide and that, by the same token, nonenthusiasm in economic rectification means nonenthusiasm in reform. And our aim is to enable all people to gain a clear understanding of the situation, remove misgivings, arouse enthusiasm, and fulfill in an all-around way all the tasks put forward by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Roundup on Results of 'Food Basket' Project

OW2712083289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0734 GMT 27 Dec 89

["Roundup: Nationwide Project To Fill Citizen's Food Baskets Brings Initial Results"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)—China has made initial results in the project to fill the food baskets of 200 million urban dwellers, Liu Jiang, vice-minister of agriculture, told XINHUA here today.

The supply of meat, fish, milk, and poultry products has increased this year and prices have been stable with some lower than last year, Liu said.

According to the latest statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture, China has produced 25 million tons of meat, 7.04 million tons of poultry and 4.58 million tons of milk this year, all of which have increased greatly over last year.

Meanwhile, aquatic production has continued to rise in 1989 since China became the third largest fishery producer after the Soviet Union and Japan, with the annual production of 11.2 million tons, 600,000 tons over last year. The country is expected to become the second largest fishery producer this year, the vice-minister said.

Vegetable supply has also increased with higher quality and lower prices. In spite of the current cold weather, Beijing has good supplies of various green vegetables in the free and state-owned markets. It is commonly acknowledged that prices are the lowest in years.

"Food Basket" project, a plan set by the Chinese Government, aims to build animal breeding centers, fodder processing plants and storage-transportation systems in the major Chinese cities to provide ample supplies of meat, fish and vegetables for urban dwellers.

Since the project was implemented early this year, the central government has granted over 220 million yuan in loans and constructed animal breeding farms, a group of forage grass and vegetable seed production bases, supervising stations with advanced testing equipment and animal feed plants with annual production capacity of 20 million tons. Production bases for milk, beef and poultry have also been built in the northeast and central part of the country and some southern provinces.

Every locality has made food basket a priority as it concerns every family. "I didn't expect such quick and wide response from the localities when I was designing the project," commented Liu Jiang, the agriculture vice-minister heading up the project nationwide.

Liu said, the municipalities of Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai have invested 800 million yuan to build pig and poultry breeding centers, most of which have started production. The vice-minister said the supply of pork, mutton and beef in storage can meet demand until next May.

However, Liu warned, China may face a shrinking supply of such products due to a decrease in corn production in the northeast and the present slack market. He said his ministry is calling for technicians to spread technology in the major production areas. Corresponding policies are being mapped out to stabilize the area used to grow vegetables to avoid a decrease in production next year.

East Region**Fujian's Xiamen Zone Exports Most Color TVs***OW2012233589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1111 GMT 20 Dec 89*

[Text] Xiamen, December 20 (XINHUA)—Xiamen, an open city in southeast China's Fujian Province, exported 414,000 color TV sets worth 60 million U.S. dollars from the beginning of this year to the end of last month.

This put the city in the forefront of color TV exporters in China, according to Ye Tianjie, general director of the Xiamen Overseas Chinese Electronics Company, a joint venture between Hong Kong and Xiamen. He said that the company has set up business relations with 35 foreign countries and regions.

He said that from January to November this year the company produced more than 500,000 color TVs and 569,000 tape-recorders. About 75 percent of which were for export.

Shen Daren Elected Party Secretary of Jiangsu*OW2612222289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1556 GMT 26 Dec 89*

[Text] Nanjing, December 26 (XINHUA)—Shen Daren, 61, was elected secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) here today.

Shen, member of the 13th CPC Central Committee, had served as secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Party Committee.

Chen Huanyou, Deng Hongxun, Sun Jiazheng and Cao Hongming were elected deputy secretaries of the Provincial Party Committee at the first meeting of the Eighth CPC Provincial Committee held this afternoon.

Jiangsu CPC Congress Presidium Has 1st Meeting*OW2112155189 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 19 Dec 89*

[Text] The presidium of the Eighth Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress held its first meeting this afternoon. Sun Jiazheng, secretary general of the congress, presided over the meeting.

The meeting approved the namelist of the Standing Committee of the Presidium. The 12-member Standing Committee consists of Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Chen Huanyou, Deng Hongxun, Sun Jiazheng, Cao Hongming, Yue Dewang, Hu Fuming, Gu Hao, Liu Lin, Zhou Ze, and Cao Keming.

The meeting also approved the namelist of the deputy secretaries general of the congress as well as the namelist of responsible persons in charge of units and groups under the Secretariat of the congress.

Gu Hao and [words indistinct] are appointed as deputy secretaries general of the congress.

Comrade Deng Hongxun reported at the meeting on examining qualifications of delegates to the congress. The report was then deliberated and approved by the Presidium.

The Presidium also deliberated and approved the agenda for the congress.

Jiang Chunyun Stresses Agriculture in Shandong*SK2412064589 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 89*

[Text] At the provincial rural work conference that ended on 17 December, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, and some other leaders held a forum to discuss agricultural issues with responsible persons of all cities, prefectures, and provincial-level departments concerned. Comrade Jiang Chunyun made an important speech at the forum.

At the forum, responsible persons from some cities and prefectures, including Huimin, Liaocheng, Yantai, and Weihai, reflected on some problems of agricultural production. While touching on the problem that some peasants were much discontented with poor-quality and fake farm chemicals, Jiang Chunyun said that from now on, cases of fake and poor-quality farm chemicals, if discovered, should be resolutely exposed, thoroughly investigated, and strictly handled. He urged the province to convene a special meeting of farm chemical production enterprises to solve the problems in this regard. Meanwhile, we should help enterprises solve financial difficulties and the difficulties in getting raw materials.

While touching on the problems that the comparative benefits from planting cotton were reduced and that there will be a decline in cotton production next year, Jiang Chunyun said: The comparative profits of grain and cotton should be calculated in line with the overall situation. Some peasants maintain that planting cotton is not so good as planting grain. However, if calculated in terms of the real situation, only 15 percent of the grain crops can be sold at higher prices. The state cotton purchasing prices are not only stable but also become increasingly higher. The peasants in the areas sown with cotton gain their cash income principally from cotton. So, we should conduct ideological education among peasants and have them understand that they will gain more profits from planting cotton at the time of developing cotton production.

He said: Cotton production is related to peasants' income, agricultural input, grain production, industry, commerce, and foreign trade as well as having a bearing on the overall situation of the province and the country. So, we must seek unity of thinking and try every possible way to promote cotton production.

At the forum, Jiang Chunyun set forth five opinions on the party's leadership over agriculture.

First, agriculture should be placed in a correct position in the national economy. Jiang Chunyun said: Whether or not our province will be able to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and ensure a sustained, stable, and harmonious development in the economy depends to a large extent on agriculture, particularly on increases in grain, cotton, and oil-bearing production. Whether the province will be able to extricate itself from the stagnant situation in the production of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops and will register production increases by a big margin in the next 2 years is a matter of extreme importance. To this end, we should rapidly start an upsurge of supporting and developing agriculture throughout the province.

Second, we should find correct ways for agricultural production. Jiang Chunyun said: In line with reality, we should find correct ways for agricultural production. If ways are correct, everything will be all right. Through summing up the experiences gained by various localities, we should attend to the following few tasks. First, we should optimize the crop structure and make grain and cash crops promote and support each other. Second, we should foster an idea of large-scale agriculture and develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries in a comprehensive manner. Third, we should set up a new type of industrial structure and organically develop agriculture, industry, commerce, foreign trade, and science and technology. Fourth, we should rely on science and technology to develop agriculture. Fifth, localities should expand, in a step-by-step manner, the growing of crops suitable to their local conditions and ensure a steady and appropriate development of large-scale agricultural production.

Localities should proceed from reality to choose the ways for agricultural production but not to mechanically copy others' ways.

Third, we should lay a good foundation for agricultural development in order to promote its development. Developing farmland capital construction and improving the irrigation, fertilizer and soil conditions and the ecological environment are the foundation for strengthening agriculture, which is the foundation of the national economy. We should concentrate financial and material resources on developing farmland water conservation projects and improving the quality of soil. We should also expand high-yield and stable-yield farmland. Meanwhile, leaders should pay special attention to it. We should attend to it doggedly year after year and not stop until we reach the goal.

Fourth, we should cooperate. It is necessary to develop cooperation between the east and the west, between the urban and rural areas, between the workers and the peasants, and between different villages. In developing cooperation, we should seek common progress based on the principle of mutual benefit.

Fifth, we should pay attention to the quality of leading bodies. Whether our province can make new breakthroughs in agricultural development hinges on leading bodies and leaders. Party committees and governments at various levels should further understand the importance of agriculture and further strengthen leadership over agriculture. In assessing the work of localities, we should judge their agricultural production and especially measure whether they register increases in grain, cotton, oil-bearing crop production, and the amounts of production increases. At present, we should first further stabilize and improve the production responsibility system and arouse and maintain the broad masses of peasants' production enthusiasm. Secondly, cadres at various levels should go deep into the reality to solicit opinions from the peasants, help them solve practical problems in need of urgent solution, and do more good and concrete deeds. Simultaneously, we should realistically strengthen ideological and political work among the rural areas; strengthen education on the current situation, the current tasks, and the superiority of socialism; and educate peasants to correctly handle the relationship between the state, collectives, and individuals in distribution of interests and to make more contributions to the state. Simultaneously, we should strengthen the setup of rural and grass-roots leading bodies and concentrate on helping towns and townships consolidate and readjust the party branches and the villagers' committees that are in the state of flabbiness and weakness.

Jiang Chunyun urged that localities across the province mobilize the broad masses of rural cadres and people across the province to make efforts to reap a bumper agricultural harvest for next year.

Gao Changli, Ma Zhongcai, Liu Zhongqian, Wang Shufang, Li Ye, Li Chunting, Zhu Qimin, and (Zhang Zhengtao) were present at the forum.

Shandong Officials Commend Fire Fighters

SK2012020689 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Excerpts] On the morning of 14 December at the Nanjiao Guesthouse, the provincial party committee and the provincial government ceremoniously cosponsored a meeting to commend model heroes and model militiamen for their part in putting out the catastrophic fire of the Huangdao oil depot and to commend advanced units and individuals on the public security front for their contributions toward putting out the fire.

Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial procuratorate, and the provincial military district, including Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Li Zichao, Zhang Quanjing, Gao Changli, Ma Zhongcai, Liu Zhongqian, Lu Hong, Zang Kun, and

Yan Zhuo. (Chen Wengui), director of the fire fighting bureau under the Ministry of Public Security, made a special trip from Beijing to attend the meeting. Gao Changli, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province, presided over the meeting.

The meeting declared the decision of the State Council and the Central Military Commission on conferring an honorary title of fire fighting hero on Comrade (Yan Zhenglian), acting head of the first sub-team of the Qingdao branch of the Shandong Provincial fire fighting headquarters; and also announced several orders respectively issued by the Ministry of Public Security, the Headquarters of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, and the provincial Public Security Department. [passage omitted]

Leading Comrades, including Jiang Chunyun, presented medals, certificates, and a money award to (Song Guixiu), a family member of Martyr (Yan Zhenglian); and representatives of advanced collectives and model heroes. [passage omitted]

Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, made a speech at the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he first extended lofty respects to the martyrs who bravely sacrificed themselves during the struggle for putting out the fire. He then extended respect to the whole cadres and policemen who participated in the fire fighting struggle. He then extended cordial regards to the families of the martyrs.

Zhao Zhihao pointed out: Public security organs bear an important duty in the course of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms. The broad masses of public security cadres and policemen should base themselves on their duty, have the overall situation in view, correctly understand the situation, enhance the sense of responsibility, and regard the safeguarding and serving of the work of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms as a starting point and an ending point for their professional work. [passage omitted]

Before the meeting, provincial leading comrades met with representatives of relatives of model heroes who contributed in putting out the fire.

Shanghai Leader Addresses Economic Work Meeting
OW2412153789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1340 GMT 20 Dec 89

[By Wu Fumin (0702 1788 3046) and Li Zhenghua (2621 2973 5476)]

[Text] Shanghai, 20 Dec (XINHUA)—Addressing the closing session of the planning and financial conference

in Shanghai today, Zhu Rongji, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Shanghai, said: To surmount the current difficulties, accept the challenge of the 1990's, and ensure that all economic retrenchment measures are implemented, the basic requirement is to build stronger party organizations, intensify ideological and political work, improve party conduct, and make efforts to make party members and cadres more competent.

Comrades attending the meeting maintained that although the issue brought up by Comrade Zhu Rongji is not an economic one, it has a close bearing on the success or failure of next year's economic work. They said: After the general principle and economic plans for 1990 have been set and drawn up, all leading cadres must unify their thinking, change their workstyle, go down to the grass-roots units to study the new situation and solve new problems, and take the initiative to solve and handle all types of problems by doing ideological and political work. Meanwhile, cadres must set an example themselves and share weal and woe with the masses while urging them to tighten their belts for a few years, they said.

They said: Shanghai's economic situation as a whole will still be very grave [shi fen yan jun 0577 0433 0917 4546] in 1990, and economic planning has been exceedingly difficult. The Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government stress, however, that difficulties should be approached dialectically because, in this way, people can see the many factors that can facilitate Shanghai's economic development in 1990. As long as people in Shanghai work with one mind, confront the difficulties squarely, work with higher spirit, and help one another, Shanghai is fully capable of achieving its economic retrenchment objectives and the 1990 plans.

Guided by the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government, leading cadres in Shanghai have studied and discussed the guidelines of the national planning and financial conference, keeping firmly in mind the guiding thought that they must consider the interests of the whole. They have come to fully understand that Shanghai belongs to the whole country, that it must count on the whole country for its growth, and that it is duty-bound to make greater contributions to the country when the central government has problems. They said that if they want to compare, comrades in Shanghai should compare who has contributed most to the state, instead of who has lost most.

The Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government have put forward two slogans: "Whenever the state has difficulties, everybody should come and share them" and "Shanghai should contribute to the whole country, and people in Shanghai should contribute to Shanghai." All departments and all trades and professions are now determined to share the difficulties of the state, saying that their partial interests should serve the interests of the whole.

During the course of study and discussion, many cadres in Shanghai proposed that Shanghai should take the initiative in tightening its budget, explore more resources, conserve expenditures, and integrate economic retrenchment with reform and open measures without being instructed to do so.

Next year will be a critical year and a turning point for economic retrenchment and reform. To make sure that all economic plans will be carried out, the municipal party committee and the municipal government have pledged that in 1990 they will pay special attention to "readjustment, consolidation, management, and reform" [tiao zheng zheng jun guan li gai ge 6148 2419 2419 7319 4619 3810 2195 7245], make new strides toward the goal of "improving the agricultural performance, restructuring industrial production, consolidating the operation in the circulatory sphere, intensifying municipal administration, deepening structural reform, and opening wider to the outside world." They have also pledged that, after these objectives have been clearly defined, they will take resolute, decisive, and steady steps in stabilizing Shanghai's economic development through retrenchment, achieve better performance through restructuring and managerial improvement, and seek development through deepening reform and opening wider to the outside world.

It is reported that, after the meeting, Comrade Zhu Rongji will head a group of office cadres to work in the rural areas to conduct investigation and study there.

500 Engaged in Six Vices Surrender in Shanghai

OW2712092989 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Since the struggle against the six vices was launched, more than 500 people suspected of involvement in the six vices have surrendered themselves and confessed to the public security organs in some of Shanghai Municipality's districts and counties.

In response to Nanshi District's vigorous publicity drive, as many as 316 people have given themselves up to the public security organs there. In Fengxian County, the crackdown on three rings behind the production, peddling, and dissemination of pornographic materials has given the county government an opportunity to carry out a major education campaign. As a result, over 70 people involved in the six vices have surrendered themselves in the county. This has provided the public security organs with over 150 clues for further investigations.

The public security and judicial organs in the various districts and counties have handled leniently all cases in which the people concerned have confessed themselves. At the same time, they recently also held public trials in accordance with the law and to deal strictly with lawless criminals who have refused to confess their crimes or continued to commit the six vices.

Zhejiang Urges Better Militia Weapons Control

OW2212001189 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial Government and the provincial military district held a telephone meeting on 19 December to work out measures to strengthen the control of militiamen's weapons during the New Year's Day and Spring Festival holidays.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: With the New Year's Day and Spring Festival holidays drawing near and because current class struggle at home and in the public security situation are quite complicated, counter-revolutionary rioters and other culprits on the run are very likely to continue stirring up incidents to create disturbances and sabotage. The hundreds of thousands of weapons used by militiamen are stored in 1,000 depots across the province. What is worse, now is the time when militiamen receive winter training. Once an incident occurs, it may lead to serious consequences.

The meeting called for efforts to further deepen the sense of safety, strongly foster the idea of sparing no efforts to guarantee safety, firmly grasp weak links, strictly follow rules and regulations, observe strict discipline, implement the system of personal responsibility, and make sure that weapons control is carried out at the grassroots level.

To strengthen control of militiamen's weapons, we must strengthen leadership and ensure good coordination with all departments concerned. It is necessary to seriously prevent weapons and ammunition from being stolen or lost or being destroyed.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Overfulfills Quota for Raw Coal Output

HK2112130989 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] This year, our province has overcome one difficulty after another, such as the continuous rise in the prices of raw materials, sluggish coal sales, and the dull market, and strengthened the ability of the enterprises to offset the disadvantageous factors.

The whole province had produced 8,170,400 tons of raw coal by 10 December, overfulfilling the annual quota by 670,400 tons, and fulfilled the provincial annual quota for raw coal production 1 and 1/2 months ahead of schedule. It also fulfilled the mandatory quota for delivering coal to the state more than a half a month ahead of schedule.

This year is the first year when six large bureaus of (Jiyuan), (Meitian), Pingshi, Meixian, (Siwangzhang), and Maoming, which are provincial subordinate coal mines, have concluded a contract with the provincial

government for a term of 3 years. They have seriously grasped their initiative for production to produce more and good coal.

Guangdong Overfulfills Steel Production Quota

HK2112071389 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] At 0930 this morning, with the molten steel flowing out of the 40-ton electric furnace of the Guangzhou Iron and Steel Works, the annual steel output of our province reached 1 million ton. It also indicates fulfillment of the steel production target set by the seventh 5-Year Plan, 1 year ahead of schedule.

The iron and steel industry of our province was started from scratch at the end of the 1950's. In the 20 years starting from 1958, the highest annual steel output was 380,000 tons. Since reform and opening up, our iron and steel industry has been rapidly developed. Now we have already attained a capability of comprehensive production by means of modern technology.

Li Guixian of People's Bank Inspects Guangxi

HK2112042789 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Excerpts] During his recent inspection in Guangxi, Li Guixian, state councillor and concurrently governor of People's Bank of China, said that at a time when the central authorities are implementing the retrenchment policy, redoubled efforts must be made to make full use of the existing funds. Funds must mainly be used to assist the agricultural development and the development of some other basic industries in Guangxi. At the same time, efforts must be made to mobilize the broad masses of cadres and people to further the campaign of "double increase, double economy" in breadth and depth, tap the latent potentialities of the existing enterprises, and further raise the fund utilization rate.

During his inspection in Guangxi, Li Guixian also fully affirmed the achievements Guangxi has made in its economic construction. However, at the same time, he also pointed out the difficulties and problems faced by Guangxi in its current economic construction. [passage omitted]

Li Guixian said that enterprises should mainly try to solve the problem of fund shortage by stepping up the campaign of "double increase, double economy" and tapping their own latent potentialities. [passage omitted]

Li Guixian said that the state funds are limited. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect the state to further increase its financial appropriations by a large margin. [passage omitted]

During his inspection in Guangxi, Li Guixian also visited a number of local financial institutions and said that banks at all levels in Guangxi should cooperate with one

another and make concerted efforts to make greater contributions to the economic development of Guangxi Region.

Guangxi Holds Economic Meeting To Decide Policy

HK2612125889 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The regional party committee and regional people's government held an economic work meeting on 22 December to study and make arrangements for the regional economic work in the current stage.

The meeting declared that judging from the current situation, the main problem in the regional industrial and agricultural production at present is the serious shortage of power and water arising from the long-term drought. The situation is very serious. Since the seventh plenary session of the fifth regional party committee was held during the last 10 days of November, the regional party committee and people's government decided on the following: five major tasks related to grain production, the per capita income of peasants, the per capita possession of land, population control, and afforestation to various prefectures, cities, and counties on a contract basis. This is an important policy decision for implementing the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and promoting the sustained, steady, and harmonious economic development of our province. It is entirely correct and should under no circumstances be shaken. Party committees and governments of all prefectures, cities, and counties must conscientiously sum up their experiences and, proceeding from their local realities, endeavor to fulfill or overfulfill the tasks assigned to them. [passage omitted]

Guangxi Closes 3,000 Companies After Screening

HK2612125289 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 89

[Excerpts] A regional meeting to report the work of screening and rectifying companies was held in Nanning yesterday afternoon. The meeting made a report to leaders of various regional-level departments, committees, offices, and bureaus on the situation of further screening and rectifying companies over the past month or so. [passage omitted]

At present, based on the plans submitted by departments from various prefectures, cities, and departments directly under the regional authorities and the regional office in charge of this work, some 1,400 more companies will be closed. The departments directly under the regional authorities have further screened and closed down 90 more companies after closing more than 90 companies in the previous stage. Now, through the two stages of screening, a total of 2,898 companies have been closed, making up about 36 percent of the companies listed for the screening and basically meeting the requirement set by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. [passage omitted]

Wei Chunshu, regional government chairman, attended and spoke at the meeting.

Guangzhou Province Reduces Embezzlement, Bribery
HK2712105689 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Since the Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court and the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate issued a circular on combatting embezzlement and bribery in mid-August of this year, Guangdong Province has achieved initial successes in its struggle against embezzlement and bribery.

As a result, a batch of criminals involved in various economic crimes have been punished in accordance with the law. The broad masses of the people in Guangdong are very pleased with such successes. Recently however, some areas in Guangdong have neglected the struggle against economic crimes because they have concentrated their efforts on carrying out the struggle aimed at eliminating the seven vices. In some areas, because the leaders have not paid sufficient attention to the struggle against embezzlement and bribery, or have lacked a strong determination in furthering the struggle, some of the major and serious cases have not yet been thoroughly exposed and cracked.

In view of this situation we must fully realize that the struggle against embezzlement and bribery, and the struggle aimed at eliminating the seven vices, are the two important tasks given to us by the Central Authorities. These two tasks form an organic unity and complement each other because both of them are aimed at eliminating corruption and social evils, protecting the fundamental interests of the state and the people, and safeguarding the socialist system. Both our party and our government are determined to carry these two struggles through to the end.

We must conscientiously carry out the relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and lay equal stress on the struggle aimed at eliminating the seven vices and the struggle against embezzlement and bribery. Only by simultaneously grasping these two links will we be able to fundamentally strengthen the building of a clean government, eliminate social evils, purify our social environment, and strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

State Allows Hainan To Increase Asset Investment
OW2712084689 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)—Hainan Island, the largest special economic zone in China, has reported a big increase in investment in fixed assets, although most regions in the country are curbing capital construction this year.

A State Statistical Bureau release indicates that the investment for fixed assets on the island totalled 1.35

billion yuan between January and November, 67.3 percent more than in the same period last year.

Analysts here say Hainan is a special case. They noted the figure shows the government is giving preferential treatment to Hainan Island as part of its efforts to open up further and improve the investment environment for foreign business people.

Hainan Province has attracted 785 foreign-funded businesses, involving 6.4 billion U.S. dollars of contracted investment since the special economic zone was established last year.

Most of the enterprises are already operating and some have already made profits. The total value of their exports this year is about 19 million dollars, 4.2 times more than the 1988 figure.

Investors are from Hong Kong, Japan, the United States, Taiwan, and 15 other countries and regions. They are engaged in more than 20 industries, including aquatic production, crop cultivation, mining, machinery, electronics, transport and communications.

The Chinese Government has said Hainan Island must continue to open and carry out economic reform and the state will give preferential treatment to the island, which will actively seek investment from overseas.

Hainan Secretary Attends Agricultural Meeting
HK2712022789 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Excerpts] The 2-day Hainan Provincial Meeting on Comprehensive Agricultural Development concluded in Haikou City yesterday afternoon. Xu Shjie, secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, and Yao Wenxu, deputy secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting and made speeches at the meeting. [passage omitted]

The meeting declared that over the past few years, Hainan's agricultural economy has developed rapidly. Nevertheless, Hainan Province still lags behind other provinces and regions in its grain production. [passage omitted]

In view of this situation, the meeting called on all cities and counties concerned in Hainan Province to make redoubled efforts to carry out comprehensive agricultural development. To this end, the meeting demanded, efforts should mainly be concentrated on the following two aspects: 1) To carry out the transformation of the existing middle-yield and low-yield fields; 2) to exploit and utilize new agricultural resources. [passage omitted]

The meeting demanded that the CPC Committees and people's governments at all levels should attach greater importance to agricultural development. All the city and county CPC committee secretaries and all the mayors and county magistrates should take agricultural development as their main task and shift the focus of their work

to strengthening agricultural production. The meeting also demanded that all the leading cadres should go deep to the grass-roots level and help the grass-roots level solve their problems. [passage omitted]

Hainan Meeting Plans Economic Work for 1990

HK2712024289 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Hainan Provincial People's Government held an executive meeting to relay the spirit of the National Conference on Planning Work and to plan next year's provincial economic work.

The meeting was presided over by Hainan Governor Liu Jianfeng, who also delivered a speech at the meeting. Bao Keming, executive vice governor of Hainan Province, and (Jiang Wei), chairman of the Hainan Provincial Economic and Planning Commission, each relayed the spirit of the National Conference on Planning Work. Meng Qingping, vice governor of Hainan Province, also attended the meeting and made a speech at the meeting.

The meeting demanded that the people's governments at all levels and all the departments concerned in Hainan Province conscientiously implement the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the National Conference on Planning Work and successfully accomplish next year's provincial economic work and social development work in the light of the realities of Hainan Province.

The meeting decided that at present, efforts must be made to timely sum up this year's work, overcome the existing difficulties, give full scope to the local advantages of Hainan Province, and make a good plan for next year's work. All the provincial departments and bureaus should, in the light of their actual conditions, formulate their next year's work plans with a view to solving some of their existing problems.

The Hainan Provincial People's Government also decided to hold a provincial conference on planning work in mid-January, 1990, to further relay and implement the spirit of the National Conference on Planning Work and to formulate Hainan Province's economic plan and social development plan for the year 1990.

Henan Leader Chairs People's Congress Meeting

HK2712040089 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The 13th Meeting of the 7th Henan Provincial People's Congress was held in Zhengzhou yesterday. The meeting was presided over by Yang Xizong, chairman of the Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Vice Chairmen of the Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Lin Xiao, Ji Hanxing, Wu Shaokui, Guo Peijun, Fan Lian, Hu Tingji, and Hou Zhiying attended the meeting.

All the participants of the meeting listened to the following: a report made by Qin Kecai, vice governor of Henan Province, on the progress of the campaign aimed at further screening and rectifying all types of companies; a report made by Zheng Zengmao, president of the Henan Provincial Higher People's Court, on the work done by the people's courts at all levels in Henan Province in respect to cracking down on embezzlement, bribery, and other economic crimes and implementing the circular issued by the Henan Provincial Higher People's Court and the Henan Provincial People's Procuratorate; a report made by Xi Baoshan, chief procurator of the Henan Provincial People's Procuratorate, on the struggle carried out by the procuratorates at all levels in Henan Province against embezzlement and bribery; and a report made by (Zi Siliang), deputy director of the Henan Provincial Supervision Department, on the work done by the supervision organs at all levels in Henan Province with respect to cracking criminal cases, eliminating corruption, and building a clean government. [passage omitted]

Henan Leaders Join People in Clearing Snow

HK2612143889 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] It snowed heavily in Zhengzhou, capital of Henan Province, from yesterday morning till late last night. This morning, many people in Zhengzhou City went to the streets to clear the snow.

On the road leading to the gate of the main office building of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, Yang Xizong, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; Lin Yinghai, member of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; Hou Zhiying, member of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; and some other provincial leaders joined the crowds in clearing the snow.

While clearing the snow with a spade and a broom, Comrade Yang Xizong talked to the comrades nearby about how the snow will benefit provincial agricultural production.

Inside the compound of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, Zhao Di, deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, also joined the comrades there in clearing the snow.

Before 0730 this morning, people began arriving at the gate of the main office building of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee to clear the snow on the ground. Cheng Weigao, governor of Henan Province, was also among those early arrivers. As soon as he stepped down from his car, he asked for a spade and began clearing the snow on the ground. What Governor Cheng Weigao did immediately drew the attention of some passersby.

Hubei Secretary Attends Mobilization Meeting

HK2712064589 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Excerpts] This morning, Wuhan City held a mobilization meeting to call on the citizens of Wuhan to give their unreserved support to the construction of the New Hankou Railroad Station and an extended section of the Beijing-Guangzhou Railroad.

The project is one of the key state construction projects during the seventh 5-year plan period. The project has been jointly invested in by the Chinese Ministry of Railways and by the Wuhan City People's Government. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, Guo Zhenqian, governor of Hubei Province, and some other provincial party and government leaders attended the mobilization meeting. Li Daqiang, vice governor of Hubei Province, and Zhao Baojiang, mayor of Wuhan City, attended and spoke at the mobilization meeting. [passage omitted]

Hunan Holds News Briefing on Fighting Six Vices

HK2612020589 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Office in Charge of the Campaign To Eliminate Six Vices under the Hunan Provincial People's Government held a news briefing, at which it was disclosed that over the past month, Hunan Province achieved marked results in the campaign aimed at eliminating six vices. As a result, overall social order in Hunan Province has shown a marked improvement. [passage omitted]

At the news briefing, (Zhu Youliang), responsible person of the Office in Charge of the Campaign To Eliminate Six Vices and concurrently deputy director of the Hunan Provincial Public Security Department, briefed reporters on the major achievements made by Hunan in the campaign to eliminate six vices. According to (Zhu Youliang), by the end of November, Hunan had cracked more than 16,000 cases concerning six vices and arrested more than 39,000 criminals involved in six vices. [passage omitted]

(Zhu Youliang) said that through the campaign, the broad masses of the people have been further educated and criminals punished. So far, more than 2,100 criminals involved in six vices have turned themselves in to various public security organs in Hunan [passage omitted]

Hunan Secretary Takes Part in Planting Trees

HK2112131589 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Yesterday, more than 200 cadres from various provincial departments and departments of Changsha

City and Changsha County arrived at (Tiaoma) Township of Changsha County to plant trees. Provincial party, government, and military leaders, including Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, Sun Wensheng, Jiang Jinliu, Wang Keying, and so on, also took part in the tree-planting activity in spite of the cold wind. [passage omitted]

Retail Price Index Declines in Shenzhen

OW20121943, 9 Beijing XINHUA in English
0928 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] Shenzhen, December 19 (XINHUA)—The retail price index has declined steadily since February this year in Shenzhen City, a special economic zone in south China's Guangdong Province.

Its retail price general index dropped from 46.4 percent in February to 9.8 percent in November, the first increase under 10 percent in the city since 1987.

The prices of many commodities, including vegetables and household appliances, have dropped. The city's markets have a good supply of commodities.

Businessmen here believe the price drop is due to the policy of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order.

Since early this year, the city's government has made efforts to curb rocketing prices. Institutional purchasing has been controlled and spending has been reduced.

Southwest Region

Guizhou Secretary Stresses Service for Aged

HK2612050489 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] The second Guizhou provincial conference on service for the aged was held in Guiyang yesterday. The conference put forth some specific requirements on service for the aged. Present at the conference were provincial party, government, and army leading Comrades Liu Zhengwei, Long Zhiyi, Zhang Shukui, Liu Hanzhen, (Xu Yejiang), Liang Wanggui, Song Shugong, and Jiao Bin. Also present at the conference were some old comrades, including Li Tinggui, Chen Xingpeng, (Jiang Sheng), (Luo Bu), and Zeng Jianhui.

Provincial Party Committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei delivered an important speech at the opening of the conference. He said: Service for the aged is an important integral part of socialist construction. Good service for the aged is of great significance to the upholding of the party's basic line, the development of socialist spiritual civilization, and the consolidation and development of the political situation characterized by stability and unity. Recently, Comrade Jiang Zemin particularly pointed out that the issue concerning the aged is an important social problem which merits close attention and must be handled properly. Our party committees

and governments at all levels must put service for the aged on the order of the day according to Comrade Jiang Zemin's instruction, strengthen leadership over this task, and help solve real problems in this regard. For the present and for a period in the future, we must focus our attention on the following aspects: first, it is necessary to see that committees for service for the aged will be well developed, organized, and staffed with competent cadres; second, it is necessary to step up propaganda on service for the aged so that leading people at all levels and the entire community will show concern for service for the aged; third, it is necessary to do practical work in a down-to-earth manner to meet the needs of the aged and to render all kinds of services to them; fourth, it is necessary to formulate a development plan for service for the aged and enlist support from all sectors to run service for the aged well.

During the conference, Li Tinggui, an old comrade of Guizhou Province and the chairman of the provincial committee of service for the aged, made a work report entitled: "Further Promote Service for the Aged in Guizhou in the Economic Improvement and Rectification Operation and the In-depth Reform."

Nine Separatists Arrested, Guns Seized in Tibet

*HK2612111089 Hong Kong AFP in English
1043 GMT 26 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, Dec 26 (AFP)—Chinese police in the Tibetan capital Lhasa arrested nine separatists and seized three guns in raids that took place earlier this month, the official TIBET DAILY reported.

In its December 15 issue, received here Tuesday, it said two banners, 23 "reactionary" tracts, 140 knives and more than 250 rounds of ammunition were also seized on December 8 through 13.

The arrests were made by an army unit responsible for enforcing martial law in Lhasa, with help from regular and paramilitary police.

Dozens, perhaps hundreds, have been arrested since Beijing imposed martial law in Lhasa in March following bloody riots and clashes between police and Tibetans who reject Chinese rule in their region.

Tibet CPC Committee Holds Enlarged Plenary

Secretary Gives Speech

*HK2612123389 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 22 December, the Third Tibet Regional CPC Committee held its Eighth Enlarged Plenary Session.

At this meeting Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee, delivered an important speech. Gyaincain Norbu, deputy secretary of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee, presided over the session.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Jintao said that the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and the Central Work Conference held prior to it, were aimed at seeking truth from facts, strengthening confidence and unity, and looking forward to the future. The resolution by the CPC Central Committee on furthering the campaign of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, adopted by the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, made a comprehensive analysis of China's current economic situation, summed up the experiences China has gained in the decade-long reform and opening to the outside world, and pointed out the difficulties facing China's economy at present. The resolution is therefore a programmatic document aimed at guiding China's economic work in the years ahead. It is also of great significance in helping China overcome current difficulties; consolidate and develop the current political situation which is characterized by stability and unity; and maintain sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development. The resolution has already won wholehearted support from the whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Comrade Hu Jintao said that the current Eighth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Tibet Regional CPC Committee is aimed at unifying ideology and heightening understanding according to the decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and to the spirit of all the policies adopted by the central authorities toward Tibet. It is aimed at uniting and leading the broad masses of CPC members, cadres, and people of all nationalities in Tibet to brace themselves and work hard with greater determination to push ahead with regional economic development and maintain a sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development in Tibet. On behalf of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee, Hu Jintao also put forward the following eight proposals on how Tibet should implement the spirit of the decisions made by the central authorities: 1) To acquire a correct understanding of the current situation and formulate a clear-cut guiding ideology; 2) to stabilize the policies; 3) to attach great importance to the work of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; 4) to comprehensively and correctly implement the CPC's nationality, religious, and united front policies; 5) to consolidate and develop socialist relations among people of all nationalities in Tibet; 6) to redouble efforts to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization; 7) to strengthen the building of the cadre contingent; and 8) to strengthen CPC leadership and CPC building. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hu Jintao finally said that so long as all the comrades in Tibet rally closely around the CPC Central Committee headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin, unify ideology, make concerted efforts, and work hard, they will certainly be able to properly carry out all types of work in Tibet and make more and greater achievements in the foreseeable future.

The Eighth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Tibet Regional CPC Committee was attended by a large number of provincial leaders. [passage omitted]

Outlines Work Principles

OW2212180689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1520 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Lhasa, December 22 (XINHUA)—Party chief of the Tibet Autonomous Region Hu Jintao today urged local officials to promote political stability while invigorating economic growth.

This was the keynote of a speech delivered by Hu Jintao, secretary of the region's Chinese Communist Party Committee, at the eighth enlarged plenary session of the third regional party committee.

Stability is the basis for creating a good social and economic environment, he stressed.

He outlined five important measures to achieve this goal.

First, it is necessary to get a clear understanding of the nature and origin of the anti-government riots that have occurred in the region since September 1987 and launch a struggle against splittism.

Secondly, it should give full play to the role of herdsmen, workers, intellectuals and patriots in other working circles. [as received]

Thirdly, the law on regional autonomy for China's minority nationalities and the Constitution will be implemented to ensure fuller enjoyment of autonomy by the Tibetan people.

Fourth, the party's policies on freedom of religion will continue to be carried out. The region has built and renovated a number of temples since the third plenum of the 11th party congress, Hu said. He urged governments at all levels to improve management of temples and make temple religious activities conform to the scope as prescribed by the Constitution.

Fifth, the region will build a strong contingent of leading officials including both the Han and Tibetan nationalities as well as army officers. Political integrity should be the most important criterion in selection of officials. Tibetans will be the main body of the contingent.

To maintain sustained, steady and coordinated economic development, the region must carry out the principle of economic rectification and readjustment and give priority to agriculture, animal husbandry and construction of energy and transport, Hu said.

CPC Forms Policy

HK2612152589 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Getting a clear understanding of the situation and using one hand to stabilize the situation and the other

hand to grasp economic construction is the main theme of the Eighth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Tibet Regional CPC Committee now in progress. Over the past few days, delegates participating in the session have been enthusiastically discussing this issue in light of the practical reality in Tibet.

While studying and discussing the issue, participants link it with the practical conditions in their localities and cite a number of examples to show the correctness of the policy of reform and opening up. They unanimously agree that like various parts of the country, the situation in Tibet is good overall. Over the past 10 years, our region has been correctly implementing the policy and guiding principle adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and a series of special and flexible policies worked out by the central authorities for our region. All this has enabled us to make great achievements in our economic construction, and earth-shaking changes have taken place in our urban and rural areas. This is obvious to all.

A delegate from Xigaze Prefecture said with a feeling of immeasurable joy: On the basis of last year's good harvest, agricultural and animal husbandry production in our prefecture this year has again reached a record high. Total production output of our grain and oil-bearing crops has reached more than 450 million jin, an increase of 1.38 percent over last year. It is expected that the whole prefecture will provide commercial grain and oil-bearing crops totaling over 40 million jin for the state this year. Despite serious natural calamities, animal husbandry in our prefecture has still maintained a better momentum. By the end of this year, our livestock inventories will reach more than 5.2 million head, an increase of 0.12 percent over the same period last year.

A delegate from Zhanang county said: In 1980, the per capita income of our whole county was only 120 yuan. In 1988, it increased to 410 yuan. It is expected that it will further increase to 480 yuan this year. The broad masses of our herdsmen and peasants have truly benefited from the policy of reform and opening up. They earnestly hope that our political situation will remain stable for a long time.

Other delegates pointed out: The broad masses of our herdsmen and peasants now desire a good social environment so that they can develop production. Therefore, a stable political situation is a guarantee for our sustained and coordinated economic development and is our region's top priority task. If we fail to maintain our political stability, developing the economy is no more than an empty talk.

They continued: After the announcement of the enforcement of the martial law order by the State Council in Lhasa, the situation in Lhasa has been becoming increasingly stable. The broad masses of our people are happy with and support this. However, we must also soberly realize that those splittist elements both at home and abroad have not given up hope. They are still waiting for

an opportunity to stir up trouble. Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance and strictly enforce further various measures of the martial law. We must never be soft on the criminal activities of the splittist elements. We must further stabilize the situation in Tibet to realize long-term and peaceful rule. We must create a good social environment for economic improvement and rectification and for deepening the reform.

Tibet CPC Secretary Praises CPPCC Work

*HK2112041989 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1430 GMT 20 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 20 December, the Tibet regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held a symposium to celebrate the 30th anniversary of its establishment.

The symposium was presided over by Raidi, chairman of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee. Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee; Zheng Ying, vice chairman of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee; various other vice chairmen of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee; all the members of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee; some members of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee; the Lhasa-based CPPCC members; and the responsible comrades of various city and prefectural CPPCC committees attended the symposium.

Also invited to attend the symposium were some regional party and government leaders, including Hu Jintao, Basang, Mao Rubai, Gyaincain Norbu, and so on; the responsible comrades of various cities and prefecture; the responsible persons of the relevant regional departments and commissions; and the representatives of the people of all nationalities and of all walks of life in Tibet. [passage omitted]

Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, who is also vice chairman of the CPPCC, made a report entitled "Review the Past, Look Forward to the Future" at the symposium. In his report, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai said: "Reviewing the 30-year glorious history of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee, we are proud to say that over the past 30 years, the patriotic personages of all walks of life in Tibet have shared weal and woe with the CPC and that the patriotic personages of all walks of life and the CPC have also shown utter devotion to each other. Over the past 30 years, the united front led by the CPC has been consolidated and expanded in Tibet. The past 30 years have witnessed great successes of the CPC nationality policies. Practice over the past 30 years has borne out that only under the CPC leadership will the united front be formed, consolidated, and developed. In the future, the CPPCC will continue to shoulder heavy responsibilities. We should exert out utmost to safeguard the authority of the third generation of the collective CPC Central leadership headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin, continue to hold high the banner of socialism and patriotism under the leadership of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee,

adhere to the four cardinal principles, adhere to the policies of reform and opening up to the outside world, further develop the fine traditions of the CPPCC, resolutely safeguard the unification of our motherland and nationality solidarity, and make greater contributions to building a socialist new Tibet characterized by unity, prosperity, and civilization."

On behalf the Tibet Regional CPC Committee, People's Government, and Military District, Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee, also made an important speech at the symposium. Comrade Hu Jintao said that the 30-year history of the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee has fully borne out that without the CPC, there would not be the new Tibet. Firmly taking the socialist road is a correct historical choice made by the people of all nationalities in Tibet. Over the past 30 years, as an organization of the united front led by the CPC, the Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee has been able to unite the broad masses of the patriotic personages in Tibet and has played an important role in the regional revolution and construction. In various disturbances that have taken place in Lhasa City since the "27 September Incident" in 1987 and during the nationwide turmoil and the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the CPPCC organizations at all levels in Tibet have been able to consistently safeguard the unification of our motherland, oppose splittism and retrogression, and contribute to quelling the disturbances and stabilizing the regional situation.

In his speech, Comrade Hu Jintao highly affirmed and praised the role played and the achievements made by the broad masses of the CPPCC members and the patriotic personages in the Tibet regional revolution and construction. Comrade Hu Jintao said that all the achievements made by Tibet in its economic construction, reform, and opening up to the outside world have incorporated the great contributions made by the broad masses of the CPPCC members and patriotic personages in Tibet. [passage omitted]

People's Bank Aids Tibetan Rural Economy

*OW2412164789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1502 GMT 24 Dec 89*

[Text] Lhasa, December 24 (XINHUA)—The Tibet Branch of the People's Bank of China has granted loans totalling 390 million yuan to help the Tibet Autonomous Region boost its rural economy since 1980.

A local bank official said here today that in the last few years the Tibet branch bank has made a change in its loaning policy, with the focus shifted from helping townships and villages boost farming and animal husbandry to supporting rural households in developing production and diversified economy.

It is learned that in the last decade the rural credit cooperatives have issued an average of 40 million yuan in loans a year.

The branch bank granted 100 million yuan to farmers and herdsmen last year and 120 million yuan in the first ten months of this year.

Yunnan Press, Publication Work Conference Held

HK2212135989 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on press and publication work was held in Kunming yesterday. The aim of this conference was to study and understand the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, to study and understand the important speeches of Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan on press and publication work, to sum up the experiences and lessons in the press and publication work these years, and to find some laws that should be observed in order to guide the future work.

At the opening ceremony, (Liang Jinquan), propaganda department director of the provincial party committee, made a report, entitled: "Correctly and Vividly Propagate the Party Political Principles and Line and the Advanced Figures and Advanced Deeds on All Fronts."

In his report, (Liang Jinquan) emphatically said: Adhering to the four cardinal principles and combating bourgeois liberalization is a long-term and important task of the press and publication front. It is necessary to resolutely implement the principle of one center and two basic points. The socialist press and publication cause must serve the proletarian political and economic foundation. Political stability, unremitting economic stability, and coordinated development are long-term tasks of the political and economic work of our country, the common objective of struggle of the whole party and the people of the whole country as well as a long-term task, and the objective of struggle of the press and publication work. [passage omitted]

Editors and reporters must go deep into the forefront, go to the grass roots, and go the masses in their daily life. In press propaganda, it is essential to pay attention to what is intended and to the characteristics of the press work, to lay emphasis on the art of propaganda, to give prominence to the special features of the nationalities at the border areas of our province, and to gear the press work to the needs of the whole province, whole country, and whole world.

Moreover, it is imperative to step up education in propaganda discipline. We must correctly handle the relationship between social education and economic education and put social education above everything else. The press and publication units must discover, organize, and train their own theoretical forces and attach importance to the improvement of the quality of these forces.

(Liang Jinquan) said: The outlines of the above are that the press and publication work must adhere to the orientation of serving socialism and the people, to the

propaganda principle with positive propaganda as the main aspect, to the party spirit and principles, to the principles of mass nature, to the principle of truth, to the principle of being appropriate to the occasion, to the principle of readability, and to the principle of putting social benefit in the first position. It is imperative to do well in building the press and publication ranks and to strengthen and improve economic reporting. In conclusion, (Liang Jinquan) stated his views on strengthening and improving party leadership over the press and publication work.

Attending yesterday's opening ceremony were the leaders of the propaganda departments of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city party committees; responsible comrades of 87 newspapers, periodicals, and publishing houses of our province; responsible comrades of the press workers' association and society; and responsible persons of the press and publication units concerned at the provincial level.

North Region

Hebei Province Reaps Record Grain Harvest

OW2212181289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1532 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Shijiazhuang, December 22 (XINHUA)—The grain output of north China's Hebei Province this year is 20.68 million tons, 460,000 tons over the previous year's 20 million ton record.

Despite a slight drop in the autumn harvest in three of the 10 prefectures hit by natural disasters, 112 of the 130 counties in the province had bumper summer harvests, according to provincial officials.

Favorable winter conditions, wider use of agro-technology and large-scale contracts contributed to the record harvest.

Further on Record Harvest

OW2312165089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1034 GMT 23 Dec 89

[Text] Shijiazhuang, December 23 (XINHUA)—Hebei Province in north China has reported a record grain harvest this year.

A provincial official in charge of agriculture said here today that the province's total grain output is estimated to reach 20.685 billion kg, some 460 million kg more than last year.

The official attributed the good result to the favorable weather, promotion of agro-techniques by local governments and popularization of scientific farming.

It is learned that the province has set up 649 contract groups consisting of 18,700 people. These groups have contracted 2.68 million ha of farmland, accounting for 31 percent of the total farmland area in the province.

Hebei Coal Production Achievements Reported*SK2212041389 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 7 Dec 89 p 1*

[Summary] By 30 November, Hebei Province turned out 40.2 million tons of raw coal, fulfilling its annual coal production plan 1 month ahead of schedule. Its collieries overfulfilled their 1st-quarter production plan by 280,000 tons. Of the seven collieries whose products are covered by the state unified distribution plan, six have prefulfilled and overfulfilled their annual tunnelling footage plan. The death rate of operation accidents among the province's collieries has also shown a 64.58 percent decrease over the same period of 1988.

Further on Inner Mongolia 5th CPC Congress**Wang Qun at Preparatory Meeting***SK2412084589 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] The preparatory meeting for the fifth regional party congress was held at the assembly hall of the regional government on the morning of 20 December. Comrade Zhang Dinghua chaired the meeting. Comrades Wang Qun and Bu He made speeches at the meeting. Meng Liankun, deputy director of the organizational department of the CPC Central Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Some 527 delegates and a specially invited delegate will attend the fifth regional party congress. A total of 515 delegates attended the preparatory meeting, and 13 delegates were absent on leave.

In a show of hands, the meeting approved the namelists of 61 members of the presidium of the congress, the namelists of secretary general and deputy secretary generals of the congress, and the namelists of 11 members of the delegates' credential committee. The preparatory meeting also approved the agenda of the fifth regional party congress.

The items on the agenda of the congress are as follows: First, hear and examine the work report of the fourth regional party committee. Second, examine the work reports of the advisory commission and the discipline inspection commission under the regional party committee. Third, elect the leading body of the fifth regional party committee. Fourth, elect the leading bodies of the advisory commission and the discipline inspection commission under the regional party committee.

Comrade Wang Qun said in his speech: The convocation of the fifth regional party congress is a great event in our region's political life. The central authorities have shown much concern for the convocation of the congress. The Communist Party members and the people of various nationalities across the region have paid attention to it. At present, the guidelines of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee are under comprehensive implementation. The whole party has gone into action to seek the common goal of being

inspired with enthusiasm, of jointly coping with difficulties, of consolidating the stable and unified situation, and of stabilizing the economic development. Under such a fairly good situation, and with the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the warm support of Communist Party members, cadres, and masses, and with the efforts of all delegates, we are full of confidence and have assurance of success in convening the congress. [passage omitted]

Addresses 2d Congress Presidium*SK2512005489 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] The presidium of the fifth autonomous regional party congress held its second meeting on the afternoon of 22 December. Comrade Wang Qun presided over the meeting.

During the meeting, the participating members heard the reports given by various delegate groups on their discussion results and the report given by Comrade Bu He on the explanation of suggestions for the namelist of candidates for the three committees and commissions. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, the participating members also discussed and approved the draft namelist of candidates for the fifth autonomous regional party committee, the autonomous regional Advisory Commission, and the autonomous regional Discipline Inspection Commission. They also adopted a resolution on submitting the abovementioned namelist to various delegate groups for discussion, as well as discussed the draft electoral regulations of the congress and the candidates of chief supervisor and supervisors for balloting.

During the meeting, Comrade Wang Qun delivered a speech in which he stated that the electoral work at the congress is one of the two major items on the congress's agenda and represents an important sign of making a success in the congress. He stated: By proceeding from the fundamental interests of the party and the people of various nationalities and from the region's situation as a whole, all delegates should successfully fulfill their tasks in various elections. All of this will play an important role in stabilizing the region's future situation in politics, developing the region's economy, making progress in fostering unity among the people of various nationalities, and in consolidating border defense.

During the meeting, (Wang Yuanchun), deputy head of (?the organization department) under the CPC Central Committee, also delivered a speech.

Attends 4th Congress Presidium*SK2612054789 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Dec 89*

[Text] The presidium of the fifth autonomous regional party congress held its fourth meeting on the afternoon of 25 December. Comrade Wang Qun presided over the meeting.

During the meeting, the participating members heard the report on the preliminary election of members and alternate members for the fifth autonomous regional party committee and of members for the autonomous regional Discipline Inspection Commission.

It was revealed in the report that prior to the presidium's meeting, the delegates preliminarily elected candidates for alternate members for the fifth autonomous regional party committee, whose number surpasses the fixed quota.

During the meeting, the participating members also approved the namelists of candidates for the members and alternate members of the fifth autonomous regional party committee, for the members of the autonomous regional Advisory Commission, and for the members of the autonomous regional Discipline Inspection Commission.

During the meeting, the participating members discussed and approved the draft resolution on the three reports given by the autonomous regional party committee, the autonomous regional Advisory Commission, and the autonomous regional Discipline Inspection Commission, and decided to submit the draft resolution to the fifth autonomous regional party congress for approval.

Congress Ends

SK2712034189 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 89

[Text] The 6-day Fifth Inner Mongolia Regional CPC Congress successfully ended on the afternoon of 26 December.

The congress called on Communist Party members throughout the region and party organizations at all levels to rally more closely around the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core. The congress also called for the party members and organizations to work under the leadership of the Fifth Inner Mongolia CPC Congress, to conscientiously implement all congress resolutions, to strive to realize all tasks put forward by the congress, to further emancipate thinking, to enhance spirit, to work with one heart and one mind, and to unite with and lead more than 20 million people of various nationalities throughout the region to struggle to push our region's reform and construction undertakings to a new stage, and to build a united, prosperous, and culturally-advanced Inner Mongolia.

Taking seats on the front row of the rostrum on the afternoon of 26 December were Wang Qun, Bu He, Zhang Dinghua, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Ma Zhenduo, Wen Jing, Liu Yunshan, Yang Enbo, Hao Xiushan, Geriletu, Shi Shengrong, Zhang Shuguang, Ting Mao, Wang Duo, and Kong Fei; and Meng Liankun, deputy director of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee attended. Comrade Wang Qun presided over the closing ceremony.

There should be 528 delegates at the congress session, of whom 1 was a specially invited delegate. However, only 517 delegates were present at the session.

The congress session began at 1430. At the session, the delegates, voting by a show of hands, adopted a resolution of the Fifth Inner Mongolia Regional CPC Congress on the report of the Fourth Inner Mongolia Regional CPC Committee, a resolution on the work report of the Inner Mongolia Regional Advisory Commission, and a resolution on the work report of the Inner Mongolia Regional Discipline Inspection Commission.

At a plenary meeting held on the morning of 26 December, by voting through secret ballots, the delegates elected the Fifth Inner Mongolia Regional CPC Committee and the new Inner Mongolia Regional Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions. The fifth regional party committee has 49 members and 8 alternate members, the regional Advisory Commission has 23 members, and the regional Discipline Inspection Commission has 31 members.

Comrade Wang Qun gave a speech at the closing ceremony held on the afternoon of 26 December. He said: This party congress session began on 21 December. Through the common efforts of all delegates, the congress has successfully fulfilled all scheduled tasks. This congress has been united and inspiring and has enhanced our spirit and urged us to advance in a pioneering spirit.

The congress came to a successful end amid the grand playing of the "Internationale." Attending the closing ceremony and taking seats on the rostrum were other members of the congress presidium, nonparty vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress, nonparty vice chairmen of the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, principal responsible persons of various regional democratic parties, personages from the religious circles, nonparty noted figures, and invited distinguished guests. Responsible party comrades of various regional departments concerned attended the congress as observers.

Inner Mongolia Reports Agricultural Achievements

SK2112035889 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Dec 89

[Text] Since 1985, when the national agriculture began to suffer a new instability in output, the autonomous region has achieved a more stable development in agriculture and animal husbandry.

According to investigation data compiled by the autonomous regional agricultural investigation team with regard to the several indexes of agriculture and animal husbandry over the past 5 years, the 5-year period may be rated as the golden age of the region in developing agriculture and animal husbandry. In the region's history, there were 4 years when the total agricultural output value surpassed 6 billion yuan and they were all

in this 5-year period. Since the founding of the autonomous region, the 4 years in which the total grain output surpassed 6 billion kg are also in this 5-year period. Of the 3 years in the 1980's in which the region's total number of animals has surpassed 40 million head, those 3 years are in this 5-year period. In spite of various natural disasters in 1989, the region's total grain output has been rated as the second highest in its history. By the end of June this year, the region's number of livestock was more than 47 million, topping the previous high. The large-scale increase of animal by-products has enabled the region to achieve a growing increase in its total agricultural output value in the last 5 years. By the end of 1988, the region's total agricultural output value reached more than 6.8 billion yuan, almost a 20 percent increase over the figure reached in the previous 5-year period. The yearly average increase was 4.5 percent.

Over the past 5 years, the region's living standards of peasants and herdsmen have been further upgraded. In 1988, the region's per capita income of peasants and herdsmen reached 547 yuan, almost a 50 percent increase over 1984. Over the past 5 years, the country's yearly average decrease in grain production has been 0.8 percent. However, the region's yearly average increase in this regard has been 5.6 percent, topping the increased figure reached by 12 municipalities and provinces across the country. At present, the region's position of agricultural and livestock indexes among municipalities and provinces across the country has moved forward, its grain output position has been upgraded from 21st to 20th in the country, its position of per capita income of peasants has been upgraded from 17th to 15th, and its position of per capita amount of oil-bearing seeds and beets, as well as animals, has remained in the front rank of the country.

Construction of New Coal Mine Begins in Shanxi

OW2112182989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1543 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Taiyuan, December 21 (XINHUA)—North China's Shanxi Province will have a new coal mine with a designed annual production capacity of four million tons of raw coal.

Construction of the Chengzhuang Mine of the Jincheng Mining Administration, a key state project for the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) began on Wednesday.

The mine will have the latest coal cutting equipment, including large high-power comprehensive cutting combines and integrated heat-and-electricity supply facilities.

Tianjin's Tax Collection Increases Over 1988

SK2312043089 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Dec 89 p 1

[Summary] According to statistics given by the municipal Statistical Bureau, during the January-October period, Tianjin collected 3,972,400,000 yuan in taxes of

various descriptions, an increase of 11.4 percent over the same period last year. Of this, some major tax categories, such as the value-added taxes, business taxes, and income taxes from collective enterprises, increased by 8.6 percent, 17.4 percent, and 6.6 percent, respectively, over the same period last year. Based on incomplete statistics provided by seven districts and counties, 1,426 enterprises repaid 3.879 million yuan in evaded taxes and 469 persons repaid 263,300 yuan of personal income regulatory taxes. The whole municipality investigated and discovered 13.108 million yuan of evaded taxes and cleared up 11.372 million yuan of taxes in which enterprises had defaulted in payment.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang's Sun Addresses City CPC Congress

SK2312115289 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] At today's seventh Mudanjiang City CPC Congress, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, said that in the process of improvement and rectification, the urban and rural comprehensive reform experimental area of Mudanjiang City should bravely continue the leading experiment on reform. He urged that during the period for improvement and rectification, the guiding thought for the construction of this experimental area should be changed from the shallow one of waiting for higher authorities to grant tax reduction and exemption to an in-depth one of putting pressure on lower levels to tap potential. After the guiding thought is clarified, the experimental area should continue to summarize experiences, adjust and improve its work, conduct experiments bravely, and achieve breakthroughs in key areas. At present, it should particularly study the issue of combining a planned economy with market regulation and put more efforts into enlivening the market and overcoming the sluggishness. It should particularly study ways to accelerate restructuring in the process of improvement and rectification and put more efforts into adjusting product mix and industrial composition. It should particularly study the issue of combining improvement of the contract system with improvement of management and put more effort into improving management through the contract system. Meanwhile, it should bravely conduct leading experiments on the special reforms in separating profit delivery from tax payment and transfer of land use right. Through down-to-earth work, it should promote its construction and provide experiences for the large-scale reform of the province.

Sun Weiben stressed: Our current situation is rigorous, and tasks are arduous. In particular, we will encounter many difficulties in the next 2 years if we are to accomplish the tasks needed for improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform. Party organizations at various levels and all Communist Party members should raise

spirits, advance in spite of difficulties, and be determined to make some achievements in work and create new styles so as to live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

Heilongjiang Housing Allocation Regulations Listed

SK2312081089 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission recently formulated provisional regulations on handling in line with party discipline those Communist Party members who violate law and discipline during housing distribution and construction.

The regulations state: Communist Party members who accurately fill in the form concerning housing distribution, construction, and furnishing and correcting any mistakes on their own initiative will be treated leniently or be exempted from punishment. Those who practice fraud, fail to accurately fill in their housing forms and submit them to the leadership when problems arise, or refuse to correct their mistakes will be punished by giving them serious warnings according to the seriousness of their cases. Party-member leading cadres who fail to conscientiously implement the relevant documents and work plans for clearing up housing problems or fail to earnestly solve problems concerning discipline violations during housing distribution and construction in their own departments will be punished by giving them an inner-party warning. Those who fail to solve the discipline violation problems concerning housing distribution and construction which cause strong repercussions among the masses in their own departments, and even though their higher authorities have instructed them to correct them, will be punished by dismissal from their posts inside the party and from their administrative posts. Those who shield or make excuses for the discipline violation cases concerning housing distribution and construction in their own units, disrupt the work of clearing up housing problems, and prevent the higher authorities from investigation will be punished by probation within the party or by a more serious punishment. Those who issue false certificates, fail to report the truth, hide the facts or destroy the certificates and establish agreements between partners in crime in order to protect each other in the course of the investigation and handling of discipline violation cases will be punished strictly in line with the provisional regulations issued by the Heilongjiang Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission on punishing in line with party discipline those party organizations and party members who disrupt investigations. Those who defy party discipline during the course of clearing up housing problems, continue to abuse their power and position to use public funds to furnish their houses beyond regular standards, and engage in such unlawful acts as misappropriating public funds and materials to build private houses, will be strictly punished without exception. They will be punished by suspension from inner party posts, probation within the party, or expelling them from the party.

The regulations state: Those who inform against or expose persons who are guilty of seriously violating discipline during housing distribution and construction and whose reports are verified to be true will be rewarded in line with administrative action. Those who create difficulties for or attack those who report crimes will be strictly punished by dismissal from inner party posts or by more serious punishment.

The regulations called on all leading groups and offices in charge of clearing up housing work and all discipline inspection, supervision, auditing, financial, housing administrative, land administrative, and urban construction departments concerned to conscientiously perform their duties. If cases on dereliction of duty and malfeasance in the course of clearing up housing problems crop up, the principal leaders and personnel concerned shall be held responsible. They will be given disciplinary penalty according to the seriousness of their cases.

Heilongjiang Succeeds in Curtailing Six Vices

SK2112012489 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] Our province has achieved noticeable results on the battlefield of wiping out the six vices. Over the past 47 days, the province tracked down 1,142 cases involved in the six vices, arrested and handled 5,068 criminal offenders, recovered 1,089 obscene audio and video tapes and some pornographic printed goods, and confiscated 165,890 yuan worth of gambling money.

The provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the people of all social circles have paid much attention to this larger-scale drive for wiping out the six vices. Leaders of prefectures, cities, and counties have personally taken a hand in the work. In close cooperation with various departments, public security organs have concentrated efforts on dealing blows at the activities of the six vices. Seven districts, a city, and a county under the jurisdiction of Harbin City mobilized forces in a unified manner on two occasions and captured a large number of criminal offenders, including one nicknamed "little god." Zhaoyuan County public security organs wiped out, in one blow, three extraordinarily large-scale gambling groups. A person who seriously indulged in gambling used 1.18 million yuan of public funds for gambling and lost 200,000 yuan. At last, he failed to escape the net of justice and was arrested by the public security organ.

Responsible people of the provincial public security department said that although the province won in the very first battle of wiping out the six vices, the tasks in the future are still arduous. Thus, the tasks for wiping out the six vices should be combined with the improvement of social order. We should further make efforts to deeply ferret out and carefully investigate these activities so as to thoroughly eliminate them.

Heilongjiang Reports Progress in Party Schools

SK2212033589 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] After several years of building and development, grass-roots party schools have begun to take shape in our province. At present, more than 1,100 party schools have been built in townships and towns, and some 1,100 spare-time party schools run by enterprises, neighborhoods, universities, secondary vocational schools, and party and government organs have been established. Over the past few years, grass-roots party schools have run more than 60,000 training courses and trained more than 10 million party members, cadres, nonparty activists, and other grass-roots backbone cadres, playing an important role in raising the political awareness of grass-roots party members and promoting party building at the grass-roots levels.

At the provincial meeting, which ended on 18 December, to sum up the work of building grass-roots party schools and commending the advanced ones, 14 counties advanced in building grass-roots party schools; and 89 advanced grass-roots party schools and 87 outstanding teachers of grass-roots party schools were commended by the propaganda and Organization Departments of the provincial party committee.

In addressing the meeting, Qi Guiyuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, said: Grass-roots party schools are the educational bastion of party members as well as the grass-roots bastion for carrying out ideological and political work. We should make full use of these bastion to display our political advantages, raise the political level of grass-roots party members through carrying out effective work, strengthen the comprehensive building of grass-roots party organizations, and influence and bring along the broad masses of people to overcome difficulties, and to make due contributions to successfully fulfilling the tasks of improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform.

Heilongjiang Population Exceeds Planned Levels

SK2212074089 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] The province is currently confronted with a very serious population situation. According to the state-assigned population plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the province's total population should have been 34.36 million by 1988, but the actual number is 270,000 more; and the population should have been kept within 35.02 million by the end of this year, but the actual number will be at least 120,000 more even if the planned birth-rate reached 80 percent compliance. These figures were given by Wang Fuyuan, director of the provincial family planning commission, at the provincial family planning propaganda forum, which concluded on 21 December.

It was noted at the forum: Since 1986, when our province entered the childbirth peak period, the birthrate has increased every year. From now on, we should resort to legal means to control population growth. We should regard family planning as an important part of the endeavor to improve, rectify and deepen reform, pay close attention to it, and carry it out successfully.

Jilin Holds Antipornography Work Conference

SK2112040589 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Dec 89

[Text] From 8 to 9 December, the provincial leading group in charge of checking and consolidating books, newspapers, periodicals, and video and audio tapes, sponsored the third antipornographic work conference in the city of Siping.

It was pointed out at the conference that though our province made marked achievements in the former period in conducting the antipornographic work, it still has some problems in the work. In conducting future antipornographic work, the province should adopt more effective measures for blocking once and for all the sources of pornography and purifying the cultural markets to make socialism flourish.

It was acknowledged at the conference that the province made great achievements in conducting the antipornographic work in the short former period. However, it should be noted that there are still problems in the antipornographic work, which are as follows: 1) The development of antipornographic work conducted by various localities and departments has not been even. Some localities have not straightened out their managerial system in this regard. These localities have not perfected their managerial organs, whose problems concerning establishment, personnel, and funds have not been well handled. 2) Some pornographic and vulgar books, periodicals, and videotapes have not been totally eradicated. The circulation of these cultural evil commodities has been shifted from urban areas to rural ones, from day time to night time, from an open style to an underground one, and from markets to households. 3) A number of leading cadres have not truly fostered the idea of waging a long-term struggle against them and deeply conducting the antipornographic work.

It was demanded at the conference that party and government organs at all levels should do a good job in enhancing their leadership over the antipornographic work, regard the work as a long-term task for propaganda activities, and should foster the strong power of public opinion for the antipornographic work. They should pay attention to clearly setting demarcation lines among the policies, do things in line with the law, deal blows at those who have violated the law, encourage those who have honestly confessed their wrongdoings, and should commend those who have made contributions to the work. All-out efforts should be made to successfully make the socialist cultural markets flourish so as to meet the increasing cultural needs of the people.

It was pointed out at the conference that efforts should be made to firmly check or consolidate the printing houses, to conduct checks again over the book or periodical sales network and centers run by collectives or individuals, and to do a good job in totally eradicating the sources of pornography.

The provincial People's Congress and the propaganda department under the provincial party committee also dispatched their representatives to attend the work conference.

330,000 Hectares of Trees Planted in Jilin

OW2212184089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0643 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)—Seventeen state bureaux of the forestry industry in the Changbai Mountain Forest Zone in northeast China's Jilin Province have planted a total of 330,000 hectares of trees.

They have also completed the tending and rejuvenation of about 660,000 hectares of natural forest.

The Changbai Mountain Forest Zone is one of the main forestry bases of China. It has turned over 170 million cubic meters of timber to the state since the founding of New China in 1949.

In the past 10 years, about 60,000 hectares of old woodlands have been artificially reafforested.

Grain Output in Liaoning's Liaohe Delta Increases

OW2712392489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1235 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] Shenyang, December 25 (XINHUA)—The grain output in Liaoning Province's Liaohe Delta, one of the key agricultural comprehensive development zones of China, increased this year by 46,900 tons over last year's production.

The delta, covering 2,600 square kilometers, has rich agricultural resources. Exploitation of the zone started in 1988.

The Liaoning provincial government and the governments of city and county level spent 171 million yuan (about 46 million U.S. dollars) on building dams and power stations and the cultivation of wasteland.

About 3,213 hectares of paddy fields were opened up, 12,400 hectares of middle and low-yielding land and 4,800 hectares of reed land were improved. Meanwhile, 1,051 hectares of ponds were built for breeding shrimps.

Production of the newly-developed paddy fields reached 7,500 kilograms per hectare. On the improved middle and low-yielding lands, output increased by 2,250 kilograms per hectare.

Northwest Region

Gansu CPC Secretary Attends Planning Conference

HK2712111889 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Dec 89

[Text] The Gansu Provincial Planning Conference was held in Lanzhou City this morning.

The main topics for discussion at the conference are to implement the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the spirit of the National Conference on Planning Work, and the spirit of the Third Enlarged Plenary Session of the Seventh Gansu provincial CPC Committee; to discuss and decide on the tasks and measures aimed at furthering the campaign of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; and to formulate plans for provincial national economic and social development in 1990.

The conference was presided over by Jia Zhijie, governor of Gansu Province. At the conference, Zhang Wule, vice governor of Gansu Province, relayed the spirit of the National Conference on Planning Work. (Li Ping), vice governor of Gansu Province and concurrently chairman of the Gansu provincial CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Committee, also delivered an explanatory report on formulating plans for the provincial national economic and social development in 1990.

In his explanatory report, Comrade (Li Ping) said that the year 1990 will be one in which the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order will enter a crucial stage. The main tasks for formulating plans for the provincial economic and social development in 1990 are: to strengthen agricultural production with stress on grain production and bring about a comprehensive development of the provincial rural economy; to readjust product structure and increase economic results in hopes of maintaining a steady growth in provincial industrial production; to make continued efforts to compress the scale of investment in fixed assets, readjust investment structure, and improve investment returns; to greatly increase effective supply, stabilize the urban and rural markets, and keep the price raised in 1990 under this year's level; to strengthen the work of helping the poor; to earn more foreign exchange through increased exports and maintain a balance in foreign exchange earnings and outlay; to greatly develop scientific, educational, public health, cultural, and other social undertakings; and to strictly control population growth.

In his explanatory report, Comrade (Li Ping) also elaborated on the specific measures aimed at fulfilling the 1990 Gansu provincial economic plan.

Provincial party and government leaders, including Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu provincial CPC Committee; Ge Shiyang, chairman of the Gansu provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative

Conference [CPPCC]; Zhou Yuechi, commander of the Gansu Military District; Wang Daoyi, vice chairman of the Gansu provincial People's Congress; Lu Ming, vice governor of Gansu Province; Mu Yongji, vice governor of Gansu Province; Yan Shutang, vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee; Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdain Qoigy Nyima, vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee; and some other provincial party and government leaders attended the conference.

Leading comrades in charge of economic work in various prefectures and cities of Gansu Province, the responsible persons of the Gansu Provincial Economic Commission, the Gansu Provincial Planning Commission, and various provincial departments and bureaus, and the responsible persons from various large enterprises, mines, and scientific research institutions also attended.

Qinghai Leaders Visit Mobile Report Group

*HK2012104089 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 89*

[Text] The southwest and northwest group, comprising eight persons, of the mobile report group of the national

model workers and advanced workers of the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources came to Xining on 17 December.

Yesterday morning, Yin Kesheng, Tian Chengping, and Jin Jipeng visited all members of the report group. Of the members of this report group, six are national model workers and advanced workers as well as being cadres, and senior engineers.

While visiting all members of the report group, Yin Kesheng, provincial party committee secretary, said: The geological work is a pioneer in the industry and an important main line of the national economy. The geological work can embody most the spirit of dedication. While you are coming to Qinghai, it is hoped that you will disseminate the spirit of the model worker to the people and geological workers of our province and pass on your valuable experience to us.

Jin Jipeng, provincial party committee deputy secretary and acting governor, said: Many of you are senior engineers. It is hoped that you will give us assistance in our geological work and the development of the resources.

It is learned that the report group will give two reports in Xining and Pingan.

Article Criticizes 'Taiwan Independence'

HK2212071589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 13 Dec 89 p 5

[Article by Li Jiaquan (2621 1367 3123), research fellow and vice president of the Taiwan Studies Society of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "The Development and Danger of 'Taiwan Independence'"]

[Text] The forces pushing for "Taiwan independence" have been active and have been gaining momentum on Taiwan island since last year, particularly during local elections in December. One cannot but be alarmed by this phenomenon.

The development of the movement for "Taiwan independence" has the following characteristics:

From overseas to inside the island. The movement initially was active only in Japan. For instance, Liao Wen-i established the "Democratic Independence Party" in Tokyo in 1951. Later it moved from Japan to the United States. The headquarters of the "Taiwan Independence Alliance" was established in America in the early 1970's. In the past two years, its supporters have taken advantage of the changes in Taiwan's political environment in the wake of the lifting of martial law, gradually carrying out their activities on the island itself in an attempt to spread their philosophy.

From underground to going public. There have been covert activities to advocate "Taiwan independence" on the island. For instance, Professor Peng Ming-ming of Taiwan University secretly drafted the "Taiwan Independence Declaration" in 1964. His advocacy never went anywhere because of the Kuomintang's high-handed and uncompromising attitude in dealing with it. Now, the situation is completely different, as a result of the softened policy of the Kuomintang. The "World Taiwan League" which advocates Taiwan independence has twice blatantly held conferences in Taiwan. Some supporters who publicly advocate drafting a "new constitution", propose electing a "new parliament," and establishing a "new nation." They have even proposed a so-called "Taiwan nation—Switzerland in the orient."

From talk to action. The recent elections showed that the "Taiwan independence" movement is more than just talk. Pro-independence organizations that have been established include a branch of the "Taiwan Independence Alliance," the "Taiwan Nation Founding Alliance," and the recently-formed "New Nation Joint Front." Different documents proposing a "new constitution of the Taiwan nation" have been published. For example, Hsu Shih-kai, president of the Japan-based "Taiwan Independence Alliance"; Chang Tsan-hung, the organization's former president who now lives in the United States; Huang You-jen, Japan-based independence advocate, have all made their proposals for a "new constitution." Lin I-hsiung, who recently returned to Taiwan from America, also has publicly proposed his draft of a basic law for the "Republic of Taiwan."

From the social stage to the political stage. According to Taiwan newspaper reports, 32 candidates in the recent elections were supporters of the "New Nation Joint Front." Eight of them were elected as legislators and 12 as provincial assemblymen. In the race for city and county magistrates, there were several winners who favored independence in one way or another. Thus, the number of elected officials who support independence has drastically increased in Taiwan's political arena.

The expansion of independence forces has indeed reached a very serious point.

This article will not deal with the remote cause of this phenomenon but will discuss the last ten years, especially the past two years, when encouragement by foreign forces and erroneous policies of the Kuomintang have contributed to make it what it is today.

The United States has adopted a "double standard" in its China policy. This and the "Taiwan Relations Act," adopted in 1979, both treat Taiwan as an independent "political entity," which in turn has been the primary cause of the development of Taiwan separatism. Recently Stephen Solarz, chairman of the Asia Pacific Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, personally led a delegation to "observe" the elections in Taiwan. When commenting on the "Taiwan independence" problem to the press, he said that the issue should be resolved by the Taiwan people alone. He went on to say that the United States would send military assistance if there were a mutiny in Taiwan. Such talk was in fact aimed at encouraging the separatists under the disguise of supporting "Taiwan's democratization."

The Kuomintang's policy has been to "survive by depending on the United States" and "contentedly retain limited sovereignty and reject peaceful reunification." The authorities still insist on a "three no's" policy, which proposes "no contact, no negotiation, and no compromise." All contacts are done indirectly via third parties, except visits to see relatives, which are allowed by an unreciprocal policy. There have been transactions but no trade relationship, telephone connections but no postal links, and dialogue but no negotiations. How can the Taiwan compatriots identify with the mainland? Furthermore, the Kuomintang's mainland policy separates "sovereignty" from the "right to govern" and proposes "one country, two governments." How different is this from the "independence of Taiwan's sovereignty" and "mutual recognition by both sides of the Strait" proposed by the separatists? No wonder the Kuomintang has no firm position and cannot come up with effective measures when it deals with the "Taiwan independence" movement.

Some people say the mainland does not appeal to Taiwan people because it is politically undemocratic and economically lags behind Taiwan. This kind of thinking has two ulterior motives: one is to encourage separatism and independence; the other is to lay blame on the Chinese Communists. Here we will not discuss the

fundamental difference in attitudes toward democracy as a result of different systems, nor will we discuss the economic disparity caused by complex historical and current reasons. What we will discuss is that these differences cannot be used as the grounds to negate reunification between the two coasts, or to support "Taiwan independence." The concept of "one country, two systems" proposed by the Chinese Communists has, in my opinion, taken note of these differences. Should there be any disagreement, we can resolve it through contacts, dialogue, or discussions on the basis of "one China." We must not accuse "one country, two systems" of being a "propaganda conspiracy." Nor should we rely on foreigners or try to meet the needs of foreign forces and certain separatists to engage in activities which could split China and disregard the long-term, short-term, and overall interests of the Chinese people.

Taiwan newspapers have reported different forms of "Taiwan independence." Whatever they are, as long as they are aimed at splitting China, they eventually will not only fail but will seriously endanger the country and the people and increase tension between the two coasts.

It has not been easy to achieve the harmonious atmosphere between the two coasts in the recent two years. This has been the result of hard work by the authorities and people on both sides. The relationship will become tense once again if "Taiwan independence" is enacted in Taiwan, or if Taiwan insists on "mutual existence through separation" for too long. A scholar in Taiwan has repeatedly said in published articles that the resolution of the problem between the two coasts should at all times take into consideration the will and feelings of the one billion people on the mainland. His remarks are indeed very correct and insightful.

Whenever the two coasts were separated in the past, it was due to the involvement of foreign aggressor forces. All patriotic Chinese, including the one billion people on the mainland, will not indefinitely tolerate anything that humiliates the country and the people's dignity. Those who overlook this crucial point will ultimately drop stones on their own feet.

Jeopardize Taiwan's Stability. Taiwan is in an economic boom, but this achievement has occurred principally because the relative ease and peace in the Taiwan Strait in the past few decades have provided a stable environment and conditions for economic development inside Taiwan. If there is "Taiwan independence," or if the movement is allowed to drag on endlessly, can this stable environment be maintained?

We cannot surmise that the Taiwan compatriots would tolerate the independence movement, which is protected by foreign aggressor forces. The struggle between reunification and independence, which affects Taiwan's future and the destiny of its 20 million people, will inevitably become more prominent, more intense, even more violent. Should this happen, can Taiwan maintain its stability? All indications show that disaster is looming

large as a result of the increasing development of "Taiwan independence." This will definitely not benefit the Taiwan people.

Affect the Development of the Chinese People. The economy on the mainland has developed at a faster pace, winning world recognition, since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. If Taiwan can correctly handle the relationship between the two coasts, the economy on the mainland will consequently develop on a stable and continuous basis. The economies of both sides both have strengths and weaknesses. If we combine the natural resources and manpower of the mainland with capital and management skills of Taiwan, then the opportunity for expanding and developing the entire Chinese people is good. Should someone in Taiwan engage in activities for independence, support independence, promote "de facto independence," or intensify the conflict between the two coasts, then disaster will strike the entire Chinese people.

The world trend now is moving from tension to detente, from confrontation to dialogue. If "Taiwan independence" triggers turbulence in Taiwan and sparks a conflict between the two coasts, world peace will also be affected. Therefore we can see what damage "Taiwan independence" could bring!

Professor Condemns Taiwan Independence Movement

HK2312040589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO

OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 15 Dec 89 p 5

[Speech delivered at forum on Taiwan situation by Fang Sheng (2455 3932), professor of the People's University of China: "On the Understanding of the Issues of 'Reunification' and 'Independence'"]

[Text] The tug between "reunification" and "independence" dates back a long way. With the recent changes inside and outside the island, activities for "Taiwan independence" have grown ever more rampant. The struggle between "reunification" and "independence" has become very complicated. We should pay serious attention to it.

The Reasons the Taiwan Authorities Have Tolerated and Connived at the Words and Actions of "Taiwan Independence"

The elections in Taiwan have given the "Taiwan independence" movement an opportunity to expand, which has spread further the current of thinking of "Taiwan independence." This cannot be separated from the indulgence, encouragement, and tacit approval of the Taiwan authorities. People cannot help asking, why does the Kuomintang [KMT], which has always advertised itself as opposing "Taiwan independence," tolerate "Taiwan independence" activities? In my opinion, this tolerance is the product of the KMT's self-contradictory mind under specific conditions. On the one hand, they must defend the legally constituted authority of a "single China," and, on the other hand, they must advertise

"democracy and freedom" and lift bans, and this includes allowing activities for "Taiwan independence" to take place. But we must understand that "Taiwan independence" is the greatest enemy of the Chinese people, that only reunification represents the fundamental interests of the Taiwan people and the people of the whole country, and that it is an inevitable development trend in history. More and more Taiwan people favor reunification and oppose "Taiwan independence." Those insisting on and inclined toward "Taiwan independence" are only a minority. The connivance by the Taiwan authorities is opposed by most of the Taiwan people. We should understand clearly that this move by the KMT is like "drinking poison to quench a thirst." If there is no fundamental change in this direction, the KMT will be spat upon by the Taiwan people and by all of the people in China.

Why does the KMT do this? The KMT has persisted in being an enemy of the Communist Party. Against the Communist Party's advocacy of peaceful reunification and of one country and two systems, the KMT advocated the "Three No's" policy to oppose the one country and two system policy and has recently been engaged in a so-called "substance diplomacy" or "elastic diplomacy" in a vain attempt to return to the international community as an "independent" political entity. All this has echoed the "Taiwan independence" movement in practice.

Whether the Exchanges Between the Two Shores Has Helped "Taiwan Independence"

Some people attribute the blatant rise of the "Taiwan independence" activities on the island to the KMT's relaxation of its mainland policy, meaning that lifting restrictions on visits of relatives by Taiwan compatriots has enabled them to witness the mainland economy and find it not as good as Taiwan's economy. The result is that the exchanges between the two shores, instead of strengthening affinity, has boosted the centrifugal power, which has created an opportunity for "Taiwan independence" elements. Regarding this situation, my opinion is that we should take the whole picture into consideration. The Taiwan compatriots who have visited the mainland have personally seen the achievements and construction on the mainland of the last 40 years, the gradual improvement of the livelihood of the 1 billion or so people, and the excellent ancient historical and cultural traditions of the motherland. All this has deepened their understanding of the great motherland and promoted their feelings toward the mainland people. This, it should be said, has been the main current and substance of the development. Viewed in this light, the exchanges between the two shores—visits to relatives by Taiwan compatriots for now—have doubtless been beneficial to reunification.

The Relationship Between Localization and "Taiwan Independence"

Some people think that another cause for the rampant activities for "Taiwan independence" has been the localization drive. This argument is in fact not true. There

was a population of about 4 million in Taiwan during the period of Japanese occupation. Following the surrender by the Japanese, about 2 million or more people migrated from the mainland to the island. This means that at that time, the majority of Taiwan's population was of Taiwan Province origin.

Taiwan's population today has increased to 20 million and its structure remains the same. It is understood that the majority of Taiwan's high-ranking Army officers are originally from outside of Taiwan Province, while officers at the middle and low ranks and the overwhelming majority of soldiers are of Taiwan Province origin. The same holds true for the rank-and-file civil servants. This shows that employing people of Taiwan Province origin and advancing localization is an irresistible trend and a necessary step for the KMT in safeguarding its rule. In the process of this localization drive, it is highly possible that some "Taiwan independence" elements of Taiwan Province origin may have sneaked into the ranks. However, there is no necessary link between localization and "Taiwan independence." The issue here is the kind of policy line to be followed. Have there not been people from outside of Taiwan province engaged in "Taiwan independence" activities? One person even burned and sacrificed himself for the "cause." Regarding localization, I think, on the one hand, we must realize that this represents an historical inevitability, and, on the other hand, we must believe that the majority of people of Taiwan Province origin want reunification. Those advocating "Taiwan independence" or who are willing to be led by "Taiwan independence" elements are a minority, and a very small one at that.

The Relationship Between "Self-determination by Residents" and "Taiwan Independence"

There are some people who often equate these two things. The truth is that there is an intrinsic connection as well as a difference between the two. The original meaning of "self-determination by residents" is that the decision for Taiwan's future lies with all Taiwan residents, whether it is reunification, independence, or maintaining status quo. It is said that this meaning is based on international law. In fact, the relevant international law refers to "national self-determination" instead of "resident self-determination." The law refers to the rights of the suppressed colonial peoples to demand self-determination. This, of course, is a progressive demand. But when Taiwan had already rid itself of the Japanese colonial rule and become a member of the family of the motherland, it was obviously paradoxical to advocate "self-determination." But we should not thus equate "Taiwan independence" with "self-determination;" instead, we should distinguish between them.

Here the view of the Democratic Progress Party is relevant. Because the Democratic Progress Party takes "self-determination by residents" as its political platform, it is viewed as a party for "Taiwan independence."

As is well known, the Democratic Progress Party is a complicated political party with numerous factions. Within the party there is indeed an intellectual current that advocates "self-determination" and is in effect engaged in "Taiwan independence." But these people cannot publicly have "Taiwan independence" written into their political platform. Within the Democratic Progress Party there are struggles and different opinions on "Taiwan independence." As a matter of fact, there are people in the "resident self-determination" camp who advocate reunification. Therefore, we should not indiscriminately lump "self-determination" with "Taiwan independence." What we firmly oppose is the very small number of people who stubbornly uphold the position of "Taiwan independence" and are dead set on conducting separatist activities. These people are corrupt elements of the Chinese race and must be fully exposed.

Democratic Self-Government League Elects Chairman

*OW1412175689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1509 GMT 14 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)—Cai Zimin, 70 and a native of Taiwan province, was re-elected chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League here today.

The re-election took place at the on-going third plenary session of the league's fourth Central Committee.

Born in Zhanghua County of Taiwan, Cai completed university education in Japan in 1944. He took part in the "February 28th" people's uprising in Taiwan in 1947.

Since the founding of New China in 1949, he worked successively at the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the Commission for Cultural Exchange With Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Ministry of Culture and Chinese Embassy to Japan.

He was a deputy to the Fourth through Seventh National People's Congresses and a member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth and Seventh National People's Congresses.

Democratic Self-Government League Ends Session

*OW1612204789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1547 GMT 16 Dec 89*

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA)—The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League today urged Taiwan authorities to allow all Taiwanese compatriots on the mainland to visit their families and relatives and go sightseeing in Taiwan.

The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League made this appeal at the third plenary session of its fourth Central Committee, which closed here today.

The meeting welcomes the recent decision by Taiwan authorities to allow Taiwanese who settled on the mainland before 1949 to come for visits.

The meeting condemned Taiwan authorities for placing many obstacles to relations between the mainland and Taiwan and political infiltration into the Chinese mainland and encouraging Taiwan independence, which goes against the fundamental interests of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Army Would Not Stop PRC if Independence Occurs
*HK2312022589 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 23 Dec 89 p 7*

[By Terry Cheng, "China Editor"]

[Text] Taiwan's Defence Minister has said the army would not protect Taiwan from attack by mainland forces if the island declares independence, according to reports from Taipei.

General Hau Pei-tsun also told the Legislative Yuan that the mainland had the capability to attack Taiwan and the island's independence would give it an excuse to make the offensive.

Gen Hau was replying to questions about the anti-independence education in the army, and Beijing's reactions to the separatist movement.

"Our army is only loyal to and defends the Republic of China and will not be loyal to and defend an independent Taiwan which has altered the government system," he said.

Independence activists demand that the island be declared the independent republic of Taiwan, and the name the Republic of China, which claims to represent the mainland, be nullified.

Beijing has repeatedly threatened to use force against such a move. The latest came on Thursday from State President Yang Shangkun who was visiting Egypt. He also accused the Taiwan authorities of tacitly approving the spread of separatist sentiment on the island.

The mainland's fears increased after the general elections in Taiwan early this month in which a large number of pro-independence candidates were elected to the legislature and regional administrations.

Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang has repeatedly used Beijing's threat as a weapon against the growing independence movement.

However, the warnings have been largely ignored by independence activists, who have vowed to fight a communist invasion.

Gen Hau's reply to the Legislative Yuan was the first explicit statement that the army would not fight for Taiwan's independence.

"We the army only defend the Republic of China. Where do the independence activists get the weapons?" he said.

He also said that the morale of the communist army would be boosted if they were to fight against Taiwan independence. "This is the common feeling of the Chinese."

Gen Hau said the mainland did not attack Taiwan because of domestic and international reasons and the likely adverse repercussions.

Communist forces would not have to launch an actual attack. They only needed to block the straits, he said.

When asked whether the army would support the president and premier if they came from the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Gen Hau said the army would remain loyal to any ruling party of the republic which supported the constitution.

Observers said Gen Hau's pledge that the army would not fight for independence would help allay Beijing's suspicions that the Taiwanese authorities were tacitly approving a separatist move.

Gen Hau was the powerful chief-of-general-staff for almost 10 years before he was made Defence Minister in late November.

Defense Minister Reports to Legislative Yuan

*OW2312010889 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 21 Dec 89*

[Text] Recently appointed Defense Minister General Hou Po-tsun on Wednesday made his first report before the Legislative Yuan on the state of the nation's defense.

Hou said the focal point of his ministry in the future is to establish a consensus that development of the nation's defense is vital.

He said that training of soldiers will be strengthened and the overall war preparedness of the nation's three armed forces will also be upgraded.

Hou stated that the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait cannot be considered as peaceful coexistence. He said that only [words indistinct] military strength of both sides of the Strait is balanced, otherwise it would be difficult to deter the Chinese Communists from using military force in the future.

The defense minister stated that as a token in the future, the nation's military personnel will be reduced to 500,000 by 1995. However, the reduction in manpower will be made up for by the superior training that soldiers receive.

Mainland Trade Arbitration Body Not Accepted

*OW2312011989 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 20 Dec 89*

[Text] A government spokesman said the Republic of China [ROC] will not recognize the commercial arbitration organization in Hong Kong organized to help settle trade disputes between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Deputy Director General of the Government Information Office [GIO] (Liao Chenghao) said the government did not have a policy on direct trade with the mainland, and therefore would neither recognize the organization nor its arbitration decisions.

A Kuomintang lawmaker, (Chang Linchao), [words indistinct] he would sign a contract with the (?former)

president of the mainland chamber of commerce in Hong Kong this week, establishing the arbitration body. GIO Deputy Director General Liao pointed out that after the government has enacted the law governing relations between people across the Taiwan Strait, it will delegate a mediation group to handle disputes arising from people-people contacts. As to if the government would punish the civilians involved in Chang's group promoting the establishment of the arbitration group, Liao said there was no legal basis for the government to do so.

Court Debate on Dissident's Illegal Entry Ends

*OW2412213189 Taipei CNA in English
1540 GMT 23 Dec 89*

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 23 (CNA)—A Taipei District Court Saturday refused bail for Leo [word indistinct], a dissident with the nationality of the Republic of China [ROC] and Canada, after a two-and-a-half-hour debate on his "illegal entry" into Taiwan [word indistinct] ROC's national security law.

Judge Kuo Yu-chou refused bail on grounds that the defendant had refused to explain how he entered the nation and that there was possibility for Leo to escape as he had resisted police arrest and had no fixed address in Taiwan.

Before having him remanded, the judge promised to consider his request for bail when passing the sentence on Dec. 30.

During the court debate, Leo insisted that his entry into Taiwan was legal. He, however, refused to answer questions on why and how he entered Taiwan.

Leo, secretary general of the Canada-based World for Taiwanese Association, was arrested on Nov. 28. He had been previously expelled from Taiwan by the ROC National Police Administration on Aug. 27 after entering the nation illegally on Aug. 2 to attend a meeting.

About [word indistinct] members of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] confronted police in front of the court building while the debate was under way. They blocked traffic and tried to disturb the debate with amplified noise. The police gave their first warning to the protesters when a DPP leader began to address the crowd.

Some disgruntled DPP members then threw soda cans and rocks at the police while shouting abuse. The crowd dispersed after police vehicles equipped with powerful water jets moved in.

Leading Dissident Sentenced to Jail

*OW2412213289 Taipei CNA in English
1549 GMT 23 Dec 89*

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 23 (CNA)—Hsu Hsin-liang, one of the Republic of China's [ROC's] leading dissidents, was

sentenced Saturday to 10 years in jail for "preparing to topple the government through illegal means," but commuted the term to six years and eight months plus deprivation of civil rights for four years.

Chief Judge Liu Shih-yuan of the Taiwan high court said Hsu, former magistrate of the northern Taiwan County of [word indistinct], can appeal within 10 days after receiving the sentencing statement. Upon hearing the sentence, the well-known dissident remained calm saying he wanted to read a statement prepared by himself. The request was rejected, and the court for a time was in a turmoil.

The court pointed out that Hsu had joined in the publication of FORMOSA magazine in 1978 as a member of the "five-man committee" which advocated Taiwan independence and "long- and short-range plan to seize power."

After leaving the country in September 1979, he resumed the publication of FORMOSA magazine in the United States; advocating the overthrow of the ROC Government by violent means and negotiating with other seditious groups calling for Taiwan independence.

On Jan. 1, 1983, Hsu formed the "Taiwan Revolutionary Party," which aimed at establishing a "Democratic Republic of Taiwan."

All these behaviors showed that he had prepared to topple the government. The court therefore convicted him of "preparing to overthrow the government" in accordance with item 3, Article 2 of the rules on the punishment for sedition. The court sentenced him to a 10-year jail term and six-year deprivation of civil rights, the minimum punishment for such a case.

But because Hsu committed the crimes before Jan. 1988, his case was eligible for commutation under a new rule of 1988, which reduced his jail term to six years and eight months.

Hsu was arrested on last Sept. 27 when he was trying to smuggle himself back into the country.

Since then, he had been detained in Tucheng near Taipei. He was prosecuted on Oct. 13. Before Saturday's sentencing, he had been called to a court hearing and a defense session.

East Europe Cultural Group Visits for First Time

*OW1612053589 Taipei CNA in English
0249 GMT 16 Dec 89*

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 16 (CNA)—The Prague Symphony Orchestra led by conductor Peter Altrichter arrived in the Republic of China [ROC] Friday, the first cultural exchange between the ROC and East Europe.

The general manager, Varbuchta, said upon arrival at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport that the orchestra had overcome many difficulties to realize this "significant trip."

Ms. Dbala, administrative manager of the 114-member orchestra, said that two weeks ago she was still not sure whether they would be able to make the Taipei trip because of the vast differences in political systems in the two countries.

Asked how the group won Czech approval to perform in the ROC, she said she had told her government that cultural exchanges would be the first step toward better overall relations.

"Perhaps it was this suggestion that made possible our current trip here," she added.

Altrichter said he hoped that music would help unify the world by settling differences among countries and among peoples.

Beginning on Dec. 16, the Prague orchestra will stage three performances in Taipei, one in Kaohsiung and one in Taichung.

Tickets for the performances have almost been sold out, as local fans showed unusual enthusiasm over the prestigious musical troupe from a country with which they were unfamiliar.

Li Teng-hui Meets KMT National Assembly Caucus

*OW2312223589 Taipei CNA in English
1416 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 22 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui met with members of the Kuomintang (KMT) National Assembly Caucus Friday at the presidential office to solicit their opinions on the major political issues facing the country.

The 42 KMT national assembly members assured Li that they would fully support party candidates in the next [words indistinct] presidential elections. They also expressed their opinions about revising the temporary provisions effective during the period of communist rebellion, party reforms and the retirement of [words indistinct] octogenarians.

President Li told the KMT national assembly members that rapid political reforms have resulted in significant social changes in the country. "We must resolve all the problems arising from these changes in historical perspective in order to minimize the price we have to pay for social transformation," Li stressed.

"As the Peking regime still uses every possible means to infiltrate and divide us," the president noted, "We must unite to overcome all challenges and open up new horizons."

Li also told the members that he would carefully study their opinions about the problems of constitutional democracy and would respect the majority's opinions.

Li is also scheduled to meet with national assembly members from other political parties and independent deputies Saturday for an exchange of views on major constitutional issues.

Li Huan Meets DPP Legislator You Ching

*OW2312115089 Taipei CHINA POST in English
16 Dec 89 p 12*

[Text] Premier Li Huan yesterday met with Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) legislator You Ching, only one day after he met with another DPP lawmaker, Ju Gau-jeng.

The two meetings were seen as a move by Premier Li to align himself with popular opposition members, after the DPP made significant gains during the Dec. 2 elections.

Informed sources said You, who was elected Taipei County commissioner, asked Premier Li during an hour-long meeting at the Executive Yuan to increase the budget for his county.

He also asked the premier to help him expand the personnel system of the Taipei County government so that more people could work for him.

The sources said these requests were part of a plan by You on how to upgrade the standard of living as well as the government of Taipei County. The legislator did not bring up any political issues during the meeting, the sources said.

The white-haired lawmaker also told the premier that he plans to set up county banks and issue lottery tickets to increase county revenues.

He stressed that he could only develop the county if he had an adequate budget. Development projects include building more parks, a county stadium and setting up a county radio station to broadcast road traffic conditions in his county and neighboring areas, You said.

The sources said the premier listened patiently to You's proposals, but did not make any commitments.

In a press conference later, You Ching described the meeting with Li as "harmonious and amiable." He said Li left a good impression on him.

"This is probably because we have talked to each other in the legislature before. It made it easier for us to talk with each other face to face."

The local press praised Li's invitation to meet with You as wise and practical, saying Taipei County is the most populated and has geographic importance, because it surrounds Taipei.

The local press noted that the premier has appeared to change his attitude towards the opposition.

On Wednesday, he dined with DPP Legislator Ju Gao-jeng, a firebrand legislator who is known for his antics on the legislature floor.

Ju later said he and the premier discussed for 2-1/2 hours Taiwan's economic relations with Eastern Europe, issuance of an emergency law to replace the Temporary Provisions During the Period of Communist Rebellion, the drafting of a national defense organic law, and the possibility of setting up a special organization to handle public welfare.

The premier told Ju that he would "be unable to continue to serve as premier" if the stock transaction tax was pegged below 0.6 percent, the legislator said.

Ju said he asked Li not to consider resigning, because this would affect the Cabinet's performance.

However, the Executive Yuan chief later said that he spent most of the dinner listening to Ju and agreed with the legislator only occasionally.

A yuan official said the premier considered some of Ju's outlooks on the stock tax and issuance of an emergency law "rather constructive."

The official said the premier had not expected Ju to tell the press about their "private, friendly gathering."

Hong Kong

Democratic Alliance Denies Tie to China Detainees

Refutes Charges of Contact

HK2712020789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 27 Dec 89 p 3

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] The Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China last night denied any ties between itself and the five Hong Kong and Macao residents arrested by mainland police for helping pro-democracy activists to escape from the mainland.

However, the Alliance condemned the arrests and urged the leadership in Beijing to release the five men.

At the same time, the Alliance plans to hold a mass rally on New Year's Eve to salute the pro-democracy activists who have been arrested since the military crackdown in Beijing in June.

It was reported on Monday that four Hong Kong residents and a Macao student who studied at the Jinan University in Guangzhou had been arrested.

The four Hong Kong residents are Lai Pui-sing, Tse Chun-wing, Li Lung-hing and Luo Hai-sing. The Macao student is Chan Tsak-wai.

The Chinese Ministry of Public Security also named John Shum, a popular filmmaker who is also a committee member of the Alliance, as a key member involved in the organisation of the escape route for dissidents.

But the statement issued by the Alliance last night did not mention Shum.

Alliance chairman, Mr Szeto Wah, said: "This statement issued by the Alliance has the full (agreement) of Mr Shum, but any questions related to Mr Shum will have to be answered by Mr Shum himself."

Shum last night refused to comment on the case, saying that he was still discussing the matter with his lawyers. But he said he stood by the statement issued by the Alliance.

"I will meet the press when I finish discussions with my lawyers," he added.

"The Alliance has never made any contact with these five persons and we have absolutely no idea of their activities," the Alliance statement said.

"The Alliance is a legal organisation in Hong Kong ...and we will continue to extend assistance to all those pro-democracy activists who have suffered because of their democratic ideals."

A spokesman and committee member of the Alliance, Mr Cheung Man-kwong, said the object of the mass rally

was to highlight the development of the pro-democracy movement over the next decade.

"We will discuss details of the rally, such as whether we will march to the New China News Agency office," he added.

"We stand firm on our stated goals and we will not bow to pressure from the Beijing authorities."

The Alliance will hold a press conference today to announce details of the rally.

Activists Determined To Continue Fight

HK2712085489 Hong Kong AFP in English
0844 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] Hong Kong, Dec 27 (AFP)—A local pro-democracy activist, who was named by Beijing for his involvement in "subversive" activities, remained defiant Wednesday and said the accusation would not stop his fight for democracy.

"I don't care about Beijing's accusations, and I will continue my fight for democracy in Hong Kong and in China," said popular actor John Shum, who was named on Monday by the Chinese Ministry of Public Security for his role in helping "wanted criminals" to leave China.

It was the first time Chinese authorities identified by name a local individual's participation in what they called "subversive" activities, though they had laid similar accusations against the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Democracy Movement in China, of which Mr Shum is a committee member.

Labelling the Alliance as "counter-revolutionary," China alleged that it was set up to topple the current Chinese regime and had assisted "wanted criminals" to flee abroad following the June 4 brutal suppression of the pro-democracy movement in Beijing.

"The warning would not deter me from going to China in the future," Mr Shum added. He offered material support to Beijing students during his visit there in May when the cry for reform swept China.

Except calling the move to name him as "hysterical," Mr Shum declined to comment further on the arrests in the mainland of five Hong Kong and Macau residents, with whom China had earlier claimed he had collaborated to help "wanted criminals escape."

"There are other human lives at stake, and it would not be advisable for me to say any more," Mr Shum said.

Meanwhile, the Alliance denied any link with the arrested five, but it showed its support and respect for

their "brave and righteous behaviour in rendering help to the Chinese pro-democracy activists."

Lee Cheuk-yan, spokesman for the Alliance, said they planned to stage a candle light vigil on New Year's Eve and a mass rally on New Year's Day to show their hope in democratic development across the border in China.

"The Romanian uprising has given us inspiration. We are still hopeful that democracy could be a reality for China in the 90's," Mr Lee said.

The Basic Law which will govern Hong Kong following its 1997 reversion to Chinese rule is to contain a clause outlawing "subversion" against the Beijing authorities.

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